THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1834. [NO. 23ર.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Travancore Government Cardamoms, expiring with the present season, the Undersigned is authorized to receive Tenders for the ensuing crop, until the 1st January, 1835.

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually, the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per candy—they will be packed in Mat Robins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th May.

A deposit of Rs 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,
Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.
TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.
Alleppey, 24th Sept., 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી તરાવેનકોરની સરકારની એલચીનુ ઠંકતરાકટ કાલની મોશમનુ પુરૂ થશે તેથી કેહલ શાફી કરનારને શતાબ્દિ તે ઉપરથી નવી મોશમની પેદાએશની એલચી વીશે પરપોજલો તારીખ ૧ લી જાંનીવારી સંને ૧૮૩૫ શ્રુધી લેશે ❀

એ માલનો જથો કમેશાંનાં શરેશતા પર માંણે ૧૫૦ તથા ૨૦૦ ખાંડીની એવરેજ એ હલે સારાસારી ઉતરેછે તે દર એક ખાંડી ઉપર અંદાજી ૬૦૦ રતલની જાણવી ❀

એલચી જાત જાતની જુદી વીની કાડવા નો જે શરેશતો કુતો તે કુવેપછે કાડી નાંખે એછે ને બધો જથો એકંદર એકંદમો વધુ કીમત જેકોછ રૂપીઆ ૪૭૫ અંકે ચારશો પનચોતેર થીબી અડકો લાવ આપશે તેને વેચાતો આપશે ને તે માલ શાદરની મુકી મો બાંધી વાંકાંણ ઉપર શરેશતા પરમાંણે શરકારનાં ખરચે ચડાવી આપશે ❀

આવતા ફેબરવારી મહીનાંથી જાકાડો ઉપરથી એલચીઓ ઉતારવા માંડશે તે તારીખ ૧૫ મી મેએ મહીનાંનીએ બધી રાશ આપેઆમો આવશે ❀

જેનુ પરપોજલ કબુલ થશે તે ધણીએ રૂપીઆ ૨૫૦૦૦ અનામત રાખવા તથા માલ જારીખ ૧૫ મી મેએનેહીને શરકારની વખારોમોથી નહી ઉચકી લઇજશેતો તે અનામત રૂપીઆ જુનેગારીમો જશે તથા કંતરાકટ રદ તથા બાતેલ થશે ❀

નમુનો જેવો કોએ તથા એ વીશે કાંઇ પુછવુ કોએતો કેહલ શાફી કરનારને મલેઆથી અથવા પુછેઆથી માલુમ પડશે ❀

રે—કાલકીકોટ
તરાવેનકોરની શરકારનો વેપાર ખાતાનો ચુમાશતો
શ્રી તરાવેનકોરનુ વેપાર ખાતુ
આલપછ તારીખ ૧૫ મી
શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits, of ANNA LOUISA TERESA ELLIOT, late of Bombay, Spinster, deceased, may be granted to JAMES DYCE NICOL, of Bombay, Merchant, and one of the constituted Attornies of JOSEPHINE LOUISA MARGARITTA ELLIOT, the Sister and next of kin to the said deceased, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1834.

J. PATCH,
PROCTOR.

COLUMN proposed to be erected in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, in honour of the late Major General Sir JOHN MALCOLM, G. C. B. &c. &c.

At a General Meeting of the Friends of the late Major General Sir JOHN MALCOLM, G. C. B. &c. &c. held at the Crown Inn, Langholm, on the 21st day of August, 1833, *Colonel Pasley, C. B. in the Chair*,

IT WAS RESOLVED,

That a Column not less than 50 feet in height, with an appropriate inscription, shall be erected on the summit of WHITAW, also called Langholm Hill, being one of the most conspicuous situations in Eskdale, to commemorate the splendid talents, public services, and private virtues, of the late Sir JOHN MALCOLM; and that it shall be built of the handsome and durable white freestone which is found on the spot.

Subscriptions received at the Office of Messrs. LECKIE AND CO., where may be seen the Reports of Proceedings and List of Subscriptions already received.

Bombay, 14th October, 1834.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN FROM INDIA.

MR. RICHARD GRAHAM WALKER, begs to intimate that Mr. GREIRSON, has transferred to him the charge of his establishment near London, which he continues to conduct on the same principles as his predecessor, with whom he has been an assistant for some time.

All particulars respecting this establishment will be furnished on application to Mr. H. MARTINDELL, Calcutta, Brigadier General STEVENSON, C. B. Commanding at Cawnpore, Revd. R. BOWIE, at Madras. Messrs. LYALL MATHESON, AND CO. at Calcutta, and Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. at Bombay.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

BENGAL TENTS.—Camp Equipage of every description can be had as usual on application to Messrs. IVES AND CO. Tent contractors, Futtyghur. Messrs. Ives and Co. trust the satisfaction they have always given in the numerous Tents with which they have supplied Officers of the Bombay Establishment, on the Frontier, and the experience they have had in forwarding the same with safety and dispatch, will secure to their establishment that preference it has invariably received.

The State Tents of the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF CLARE, were built by Messrs. Ives and Co. *Futtyghur, August*, 1834.

FOR Sale, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO. Bank of England Notes of £50, £20, £10, and £5, at Rs. 11 per £.

Rampart Row, 14*th October*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOADER, Commander, will sail from hence in January: has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 14*th Oct.* 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR LONDON, LIVERPOOL, OR CLYDE,

THE fine new Ship CESTRIAN, of 380 Tons, A. KELLOCK, Commander.—For particulars, apply to Captain KELLOCK, at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 14*th Oct.* 1834.

FOR LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE, AND ST. HELENA,

THE first class Teak Ship GILMORE, 550 Tons, H. H. LINDSAY, Commander, has splendid accommodations for passengers; carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched 1st to 15th December.

For Terms of freight or passage, apply at the office of DUNCAN GIBB AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 13*th Oct.* 1834.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Haselwood, 3d Regt. N. I., from Belgaum.
Capt. Burnett, B. E. Regt., from Poonah.
Ensign Grey,....do.....from....do.

DEPARTURE.

Capt. W. Sterling, 17th Regt. N. I. to the Cape of Good Hope.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, on the 15th September, by the Revd. Vincent Shortland, Captain John Nayleton Beaver, of the 6th N. I. to Emma, eldest Daughter of Captain Malton, 44th Regt. N. I.—At Tanjore, on the 22d of September, by the Revd. A. C. Thomson, Lieut. W. C. Onstow, 44th Regt. M. N. I, to Ann Moriarty, eldest Daughter of Captain Peter Douglas, Royal Navy.

BIRTHS.—At Chicacole, on the morning of the 5th Sept. the Lady of Major Henry Sergent, Commanding the 46th Regiment W. L. of a Daughter, still-born.

DEATH.—At Cannanore on the 19th Sept. Lieut. John Henry Taylor, of the 32d Regiment N. I.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Simlah, on the morning of the 2d September, the Lady of Captain H. Lockyer McGhee, His Majesty's 21st Regiment, of a Son.—At Doggernaikpooram, Somulcottah, on the 25th August, the Wife of Mr. Joakim Paulies, of a Son.—At Calcutta, on the 21st September, Mrs. James Fergusson, of a still-born Son.—At Jaun Bazar, on the 24th September, the Lady of R. C. Bell, Esq., of Moisday, of a Daughter.—At Mirzapore, on the 13th September, the Lady of Captain C. A. Munro, of a Son.—At Calcatta, on the 25th September, Mrs. T. Baker, of a Son.—At Courtallum, on the 31st August, the Lady of Captain Scott, 1st Regiment, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcuttta, on the 25th September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Captain the Honorable William Hamilton, 64th Regiment Native Infantry, only brother of the present Lord Belhaven and Hamilton, to Mrs. M. A. Mendes, widow of the late Peter Mendes, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 24th September, Elizabeth Miller, aged 42 years.—At Calcutta, on the 25th September, Mrs. Mary Louisa Jenkinson, relict of the late R. Jenkinson, Esq., aged 57 years.—At Suharunpoor, on the 4th September, Mr. Thomas Sanderson, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor.—At Barrackpore, on the 24th September, Captain George Mavor, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, very sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.—At Dacca, on the 16th September, of Cholera, Mr. George Burnett, aged 14 years.—At Digah, on the 19th September, Annie, only Daughter of John Paul Marcus, Esq., aged 18 years, 6 months, and 5 day.—At Meerut, on the 6th September, Selina Elizabeth, infant Daughter of Lieutenant Martin, 52d Regiment Native Infantry, aged 10 months and 24 days.—At Sydney, on the 14th April, the Wife of Major Breton, of the 4th Regiment, and Daughter of Mr. John Blaxland.

EUROPE.

DEATH.—On the 30th May, in Park-street, Toxtethpark, after a short illness, aged 7 years, Edward Brown Denman, youngest son of the late William Denman, Esq., Attorney-at-law, Calcutta,

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 13th. Ship Princess Charlotte, H. N. Kirkley, Master, from Liverpool, 28th June, 1834.

Spoke the Barque Mary Ann, from the Cape, bound to London.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 13th. Ship Lady Feversham, George Webster, Master, to Cannanore, Cape, and London.

Passengers.—Capt. the Hon'ble G. F. Upton, H. M. 62d Regt. Capt. W. Sterling, 17th N. I., Mrs. Sterling, and 2 Children, Capt. F. Stopford, H. M. 40th Regt. and 1 European servant.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Cyrene.

Do. SURVEYING BRIG.—Palinurus.

Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.—Steamer Hugh Lindsay.

FREE TRADERS.—Bounty Hall, Charles Kerr, Robert, Boyne, Cestrian Gilmore, and Princes Charlotte.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ellora, Ann, Rampertap, and Good Success.

AMERICAN Ship, Corvo.

PORTUGUSE.—Brig Estrela, and Flora de Inhambane.

CALCUTA.

ARRIVALS.—September, 24th Ship *Broxbornebury*, Chapman, from London 24th May, and Madras 8th September.—September 26. Ship *Orontes*, J. Currie, from London 26th May, and Madras 18th September.

Passengers.—Reverend J. Penny and G. Anderson, Baptist Missionaries; Mr. Kemp; Mrs. Penny; Mrs. Anderson, died at Sea; Miss Butler.

DEPARTURE.—September 25. Brig *Welcome*, C. Castles, for Liverpool.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1834.

The *Princess Charlotte* arrived on Sunday from Liverpool the 28th of June; but very few newspapers have been received by her, and they contain little or nothing of importance as far as we can discover. Indeed, the arrival of the *Duke of Buccleugh* at Madras, from Portsmouth the 29th of June, if we may judge by an extra *Madras Herald* which has just come in, proves that nothing of much interest has occurred in England since the period of our last accounts up to the date abovementioned.—We extract a few items of foreign intelligence from the *Herald*.

JUNE 24.—We have received New York Papers to the 30th ult. inclusive. The following extract will show that the question of the deposits is not yet settled.

FRIDAY, MAY 30.—CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Clay, agreeably to a notice given on the previous day, asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution:—

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the reasons communicated, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to Congress of the 11th day of December, 1833, for the removal of the money of the United States from the Bank of the United States and its branches are insufficient and unsatisfactory.

"Resolved, therefore, that all deposits of the money of the United States, which may accrue or be received on and after the 1st day of July, 1834, shall be made with the Bank of the United States and its branches, in conformity with the provisions of the Act intitled 'An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,' approved on the 10th April, 1816."

JUNE 28.—We have received, by express, the Paris papers of Thursday. It appears from their contents that the result of nearly all the elections which took place on the 22d was known in the capital. The *Journal des Debats* gives a special list of ten Ministers and ministerial members, and eight opposition members who have been returned at more places than one. M. Thiers, M. Persil (Ministers), and M. Lafitte, were elected in three different colleges, and M. Berryer (the legitimatist) in four—viz., Toulouse, Marseilles, Toulon, and Issengeaux. Upon the whole, it would seem that the strength of parties will be pretty much the same in the next Chamber as in the last, for it turns out that the Ministerial papers have been calling "constitutional" (the epithet adopted by them for "ministerial") several of the successful candidates, who either belong to the *tiers parti*, or are known to entertain sentiments favourable to the present order of things, without having pledged themselves blindly to support every measure proposed by Ministers.

None of the late English papers, though most of them notice and comment at some length on the late appointment of Mr. Robert Grant, state at what time he intended to leave England; nor do private letters, as far as we can learn, afford any information on this point. We observe, however, by the *London Gazette* that the office of Judge Advocate was conferred on Mr. Fergusson on the 19th, of June, and judging from this Mr. Grant must have intended to leave at an early period. Still, allowing the time necessary for preparation, he can not well be expected here much before the middle of February.—Lord Clare it is now generally understood intends to embark in the *Melville* with Sir John Gore, in March or April, when the latter expects also to be relieved.

MADRAS.

An official letter from the Commanding Officer at Trincomallee states that the Steamer *Forbes* passed that port about half past 5 P. M. on the 19th instant. This is a poor account of her. However the following extract of a private letter from Alexandria received at Bombay may be taken as a set off to it for the cause of Steam communication.

CALCUTTA.

We are sorry to find it mentioned in an English paper, that an Officer of H. M. ship *Challenger*, Lieutenant McClindock Crive, was drowned with the Purser's Steward and 2 boys, by the upsetting of a boat near Cape Horn, in the passage to England.

DELHI.

His Majesty the King of Delhi has, we understand, signified his willingness to accept the addition of three lacs a year to his stipend in lieu of all demands, and on the conditions formerly offered by Government. Having about twelve months ago declined to agree to this compromise, he now states necessity compels him to accede to the terms which, since the death of Ram Mohun Roy, he has no prospect of getting altered to his advantage.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 24.

We hear that the Siege Train destined for Joudpore will consist of 4 *twenty-four pounds* and 8 *eighteen pounders* Battering Guns—12 *eight inch* Mortars and 12 *sixty-eight pounder* Howiters.—

The Sappers and Miners, with a Park of about 120 store Hackeries, marched hence via Agra—The Cameronians will not quit Meerut until the 1st proximo.

We understand that the 36th Regiment Native Infantry has been ordered from Mhow, with Cavalry and Guns, to Indore—Mr. Bax, it is said, had submitted certain Articles for Hurry Holkar's sign manual within a given number of hours—The 10th Light Cavalry and 8th Native Infantry will march from Kurnaul on the 1st Proximo.

An Army of observation, consisting of two Regiments of Cavalry and three of Infantry from Neemutch and Deesa, is ordered, we hear, to Jalore, a strong front, upon a hill, half way between Deesa and Joudpore—and 'tis supposed this will be the first place carried on the opening of the campaign.

We hear that the Siege Train will move from Agra on the 7th proximo.

It is generally supposed that Man Sing will *give in* the moment our Troops enter the Joudpore territory

We understand that two squadrons of H. M. 11th Dragoons, under the Command of Colonel Brutton have been ordered on service against Joudpore.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 13.

POOR LAWS AMENDMENT BILL—ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The house having (on the motion of Lord Althorp) gone into committee on this bill,

The CHAIRMAN read 69th clause.

Mr. ROBINSON said he had given notice, that this clause and the following clauses, to the 73d inclusive should be omitted from the bill. These clauses made a radical change in the law of the country relating to bastardy, to which he strongly objected. In saying this, he should not be understood as holding that the law as it now stood relating to bastardy was one which did not require amendment: he thought it did require amendment, but he did not think that the one now proposed was the sort of amendment which the house should agreed to. The 69th clause removed the liability of the pulative father. He did not object to the latter part of the chuse which repealed certain acts affecting the mother of a bastard child but he did decidedly object to the part which removed the liability from the fa-

ther. He objected to the 70th clause, which had an *ex post facto* operation, as it relieved all pulative fathers who were now under recognizances or in custody for not giving security for the support of any child already sworn to them, but not yet born, from all such recognizances, and directed their discharge on application to a visiting magistrate. In the 71st clause he found, to his astonishment as a man and a Christian, that the liability which was removed from the father was placed on the mother of an illegitimate child, and that she was bound to support it. In the 72d clause the same principle was adopted, but carried much further. It proposed, that in case the woman should be unable to support her bastard child the liability should rest on her father, or if he were not alive, or being alive was unable to support it, then the liability was to fall on the grandfather or grandmother. He would ask, could the house seriously entertain propositions of this nature? Could they consent to pass enactments so contrary to every principle of justice and humanity? The only excuse for such an enactment was this—that it was calculated to compel parents to attend more closely to the morals of their children. Still, even with that excuse, he could not refrain from considering it as an enactment fraught with gross injustice. He must also complain of the mode in which the forfeitures created under this bill were to be raised. He had on former occasions objected to this bill, on the ground that it would not lessen the amount of charges incurred at present on account of the poor. If the fathers of bastard children were to be relieved from the burden of contributing to the support of their children, on whom was that burden to fall? On the mother, said the supporters of the bill. What, he would ask the committee, would the situation of the unfortunate mother then be? In going in this manner from one extreme to another, he thought that the noble lord was not acting wisely. He maintained that, in 12 out of 20 cases, in which a female gave birth for the first time to a bastard child, it would be found that she was not able to maintain herself and child. This clause, and those which depended on it, had been framed by men who had lookedat life only through the medium of books and who had no practical knowledge of human nature. If they had possessed the latter species of knowledge, they never would have proposed any thing so monstrous. It had been said, that if you threw upon the woman the burden of maintaining her bastard child, you would lessen her disposition to indulge in licentious passion. That man, however, knew little of human character who fancied that it would lessen the offence of seduction. He believed, that if you were to hold out to persons who were seduced under promise of marriage, that they should not receive any support from the fathers of their children, but that they should find it for them, themselves, it would not prevent licentiousness among the lower classes of society. Prudential considerations might paralyze, but they never could annihilate the natural desires of woman nor would it stop the career of licentious men to inform them that they might commit seduction with perfect impunity, and that they might gratify their wicked inclinations at the sole expense of the softer sex. In whatever point of view he considered these clauses, they appeared to him framed upon erroneous calculations. He was anxious to learn, from the supporters of the bill on what principle they proposed to relieve the man who was the most guilty party, from the consequences of his misconduct, and to charge them all upon the unfortunate woman? It had been said, and not without justice, that, from the power possessed by the woman to charge the man upon oath with having gotten her with child, cases of injustice to the injury of innocent men were not of rare occurence. He believed, however, that cases of this kind seldom took place, where the man had not been guilty of some imprudence or other with respect to the woman. He believed that this clause would not afford any relief to the parishes; on the contrary, it would inflict greater expense upon them for the maintainance of future bastards. He wished to know whether any clauses of this kind either would operate or could operate as impediments on the impulses of our common nature? If the noble lord meant to charge the licentiousness of our lower orders on the operation of the poor laws, he laboured under a great mistake: for in France and in Grenada [we think, but it might be Canada] there were no poor laws, and yet the number of illegitimate children born in those countries was much greater than the number of illegitimate children born here. The knowledge of that fact induced him to maintain that the increase of bastardy was not in any material degree effected by the poor laws. The only encrease effected by the poor laws, was in the case of women who, having had one bastard child, and having no hope to restore themselves to respect in society, made a trade of bastardy, and gave themselves up to licentious indulgences, in the hope that the allowance made to them for the number of their bastards would induce some individual at some future period to marry them. He was afraid that the enactment of these bastardy clauses would lead to the concealment of the birth of children, and to infanticide after their birth—offences which were already too rife among us. If the restraint which this clause contemplated should be found to fail in practice, and if females should still listen and yield to the solicitations of vicious men, it was impossible to conceive that, with all the shame which they must undergo, and with all the struggles which they must encounter to support their offspring, they would not often, be driven to infanticide. Admitting, as he did, that the bastardy laws required amendment, he was still inclined to move for the omission of the clause. It was no matter of imperative necessity that it should be passed in this session of Parliament. (Hear.) The other clauses in the bill might be proceeded with, and in the next session, when the house had had time for consideration, a distinct bill for the amendment of the bastardy laws might be brought into Parliament. As females were excluded, not only from all seats in the Legislature, but also from all suffrage at elections, he thought that the house ought not, without mature deliberation, to sanction clauses which pressed so partially and severely upon them. Until he heard it from the lips of the noble lord himself, he never could believe that either the noble lord would advocate the justice of these clauses, or that the House of Commons would adopt them. With these impressions on his mind, he felt himself bound to move the entire omission of the 66th clause.

Lord ALTHORP said, that the topics which the hon. member for Worcester had just been discussing were topics which, if they were discussed as matters of feeling, were most easy to discuss on the side taken by that hon. member. But if the committee discussed those topics in its legislative capacity as a question of reason and of public benefit, the discussion was not so simple as the hon. member thought, for it was not by any general declarations of injustice that it ought to be decided. What, he would ask, was the present state of the lower classes, under the existing bastardy laws? Had they not demoralized them in all parts of the country? and if that were the case, ought we not to endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the people by ameliorating these laws? He protested against the clause being discussed as a matter of feeling; it ought not to be considered as affecting one part of society, but as affecting the whole of it. Looking at the question then in this point of view, considering the clause as one productive of benefit to the female sex in particular, and to the community at large, he was prepared to support this part of the bill as a boon for the benefit of the female population. What were the evils against which the committee had to guard? The experience of every man taught him that one of the effects of the bastardy laws was to inflict great mischief on the female population. Another was, that it diminished the inducements of every female to retain her chastity. A third was, that under the operation of the existing laws, females attempted by the number of their bastards to obtain a settlement in marriage—and the tendency of the existing law counteracted in a great degree that moral feeling, on which we must mainly depend for success in considering this question. A fourth was, that if the allowance charged for the child upon the father was large, it was given to the mother, whether she wanted it or not. The hon. member had just now informed them that perjury was very seldom committed by the mothers to obtain a large allowance from men who had never had the slightest connexion with them. Now, he was afraid that the contrary was the case; at any rate there was a strong inducement for a woman to filiate her child upon a man who had not begotten it, provided that he was rich and could make a large allowance. Another effect of this system was, that women with two or three bastard children were often in a better situation than those women who had none. Such were the most prominent evils arising from the existence of our present code of bastardy laws. They took from the woman every feeling which was calculated to nourish modesty of thought and delicacy of conduct. They placed a check upon the man, and held out to the woman an inducement to violate the laws of chastity. The check was applied in the quarter were it was calculated to be the weakest, whilst the inducement was held out to the other sex, as if for the purpose of counteracting that great moral check which arises out of the principles of human nature. He was satisfied that for many years past the existing law had been most detrimental in its consequences upon the lower orders. An alteration in it was imperiously demanded, especially so far as related to women being compelled to filiate their children to some men or other, even before the children were born. After the children were so filiated, the justice was empowered to commit the pulative fatuers to prison in default of bail, and that too without calling upon them to show cause against his order. That regulation should be done away with. The question before the committee at that moment was simply this—"Will you admit the clause as it now stands or will you not?" If they would not admit it, if they were determined to adopt the amendment in its stead, then the other alternative was, that the bastardy clauses should be severed from the present bill, and that they should proceed with those clauses in a future session of Parliament. He had now stated the principles on which he wished the bill to stand as at present; but he trusted that the committee would not forget that in introducing the bill he had told the committee that the bastardy clauses might be severed from it without any injury at all to the other clauses which the bill contained.

Mr. C. BULLER observed that the present system afforded a direct premium to immorality and perjury—it produced want of chastity and extortion. He was far from saying that there should not be some punishment inflicted upon the fathers of illegit mate offspring; but if it were desired to check the immorality effectually, we must direct our efforts against the women (laughter), where we were sure of not missing our object, for there could be no doubt as to the mother, whatever might be the case as regarded the pulative father. (A laugh.) He did not apprehend that the bill would increase infanticide, a crime to which women were driven by shame. rather than by poverty or the burden of supporting their illegitimate offspring. The house would legislate imperfectly, and leave the worst evil of the poor laws untouched, if it omitted to deal with this question.

Mr. W. WHITMORE said that there was one single principle of the poor laws that was productive of greater evil than the system which the clauses now before the committee were intended to remedy. It promoted immorality and perjury of the grossest kind. If it was meant to make the alterations in the poor laws effective, we ought to continue the clauses in the bill. In such of the United States of America as provided for illegitimate children at the public expence, the number of bastards was considerable, but in those states where a contrary practise was pursued, there was very few natural children born in the course of a year. He referred to Boston, Baltimore, and Salem, where in a single year there where only two illegitimate children born in each of the two former, and in the later none. In those places individuals supported their own illegitimate children. But in Philadelphia, where a different principle was pursued and the pulic bore the expense, 272 bastards were born in a year. He trusted that the clauses would be persisted in being convinced that great good would result from passing them into a law.

Mr. GROTE requested the noble Lord not to postpone, but to persist in the clauses, if possible, as they stood at present, but at least to carry them with the proposed modifications. The present state of the bastardy laws went to eradicate all the finer feelings of chastity and purity from the female mind, and to substitute in their stead a disposition to extort money by perjury, and an indifference to public shame and exposure.

Mr. EWART hoped that the noble lord would persist in the clauses. It would appear from one of the documents given in the appendix to the report of the commissioners, that in the Netherlands, where a totally contrary principle to that of the existing system of poor laws in this country prevailed, there was a great paucity of bastard children. It was absolutely necessary to adhere to the principle laid down in those clauses, though perhaps some of the details might be advantageously altered.

Mr. BENETT said that those clauses proceeded on the principle that women would perjure themselves for the small premium of 1*s.* per week, for magistrates in the country districts usually allowed from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* a-week for the support of a child. (Cries of "No, no," and "2*s.*" 6*d.*") Gentlemen might say "N" to that statement; but he spoke from his own experience as a magistrate, which had been a pretty long one. He now heard it stated that 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week were allowed to women for the support of a child. Now, were they to assume that these poor women would perjure themselves for half a-crown? Were they to assume that these poor, unfortunate, and he would say honest women (a laugh), would universally and publicly commit the crime of perjury for half-a-week? (Hear.) If a magistrate in a country district should make an order for 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week, which was more than was necessary there for the maintenance of a child, he in doing so acted contrary to law, for the object of the law was to secure a sum sufficient for the maintenance of the child, and to protect the parish from being burdened with its support. Magistrates were also in the habit of taking into account the circumstances of persons to whom children were sworn, in awarding the amount which they should pay. Now, in doing so, they acted contrary to law. The law merely intended that no child, however valueless they might appear to some gentlemen in that house and to some persons in the country, should perish. In the whole course of 30 years' practice as a magistrate, he had never reason to suspect that any woman who had sworn a child before him acting as a magistrate had perjured herself. (Cries of "Oh!") He spoke of what was his own experience; it might be different from that of other gentlemen, but that he was called upon to state the result of it. He never knew this class of women, however immoral they might be. however ready they might have been to fall into errors into which all those whom he was now addressing had been liable to in early life—he never knew them, he repeated, to commit perjury for the purpose of obtaining support for their bastard children. It was true, he regretted to say, that under the present system these poor women were sometimes guilty of other crimes—they were guilty of procuring abortion, of concealing the birth of their children, and sometimes too, of destroying them. What, then, would be the consequence of the proposed alteration in the law as far as those crimes were concerned? Was it not plain that the effect of that alteration would be to increase tenfold the inducements to the commission of child murder? He did not think, as some gentlemen seemed to think, that those children were a nuisance to the country—he thought the preservation of their lives should be an object of consideration with a wise, enlightened, and humane legislature. Now it appeared to him that if they believed that a single child would be put to death in consequence of the passing of that law, they should not pass it. He did not see why the punishment in the shape of being burdened with the maintenance of the child should be thrown upon one party, and that party the most defenceless, and the most exposed to the seductive influence and power of the other. He did not see that the man should be allowed to go "scot free?"—why the man who possessed so much power and influence over, the female, should be exempted from all cost, which would entirely fall upon her. Such a punishment, cruel as it was to throw it entirely on the female, would not prevent the propagation of bastard children. All restraint would be removed from the men, and once a woman had a child, and that she went to she workhouse, it would be a matter of no consequence to her how many more she might have. He was ready to admit that this was a difficult question and he wished that it had been brought forward in the shape of a separate bill. He believed that the manner in which it was proposed by the classes in the bill to legislate upon it would lead to still greater immorality, and to an increase in the number of bastard children throughout the country.

Mr. COBBETT said that he agreed with the hon. member for South Wiltshire in everything he had said upon this subject. They heard much of late of the great increase of bastards, and of the great increase of immorality throughout the country. He remembered the time when the production of one bastard in a year in a parish, and that a large parish too, was looked upon as a wonder (a laugh) and the unfortunate woman who had so erred, even though she should get married, was afterwards shunned by all her neighbours. It now appeared from the evidence that had been given before one of the committees of that house, that it was the universal practice for the girls throughout the country to get with child before they were married. Again, he said, they had heard much of late of the increase of immorality and of bastards. These things all proceeded from poverty, and they should remedy the caus before they proceeded to the effect. But of these three clauses the last one, the 72d clause, was of such a nature that he hoped and trusted, indeed he was sure, that it never would be adopted by that house. It provided that in case of the death of the mother of a bastard child, the grandfather and the grandmother of such child, not on the father's but on the mother's side should be liable to relieve and maintain such child, and it pretended in doing so, for it was only a pretence, to act upon the principle contained in the 43d of Elizabeth, cap. 2, section 7, as to poor persons being relieved by their parents. Now could there be a more monstrously unjust clause than this? A girl who has been hired out to service 50 miles away, suppose from her parents, might have a bastard child, and for having it she and not the man who seduced her, was to be punished by being made liable to support it; and should she happen to die, its support was thrown, not upon its father, but upon the old grandfather and grandmother of the child's mother, who might in no respect be justly answerable for her misconduct. (Hear.) It was the custom in the country for the farmers to send their children out to service as soon as they were fit for it. A girl thus sent out to service, at suppose 50 miles' distance, might happen to have a bastard child, and in case of her death it was provided that the expense of maintaining that child should be defrayed by the girl's father and mother, out of perhaps the small earnings that they might have collected in their old days for their own support. He was sure that if the noble lord would look at that clause, he would at any rate withdraw it from the bill. The removal of it would not certainly reconcile him (Mr. Cobbett)to the rest of the bill; but he trusted that it would not remain there as charasteristic of the house. It was the custom to speak of the poor as immoral, and profligate, and guilty of all sorts of crimes for having bastards, and it was gravely proposed that punishment should be inflicted on them for such an heinous offence. Now, he begged leave to ask, was the crime of bastardy confined to the poor? Were there no bastard to be found in high and elevated places? Were there no other bastards but the bastards of the poor which the nation was called upon to support. Where there no bastards on the pension list? Would the noble lord say there were no bastards upon it? The noble lord had said upon a former occasion that the pension list was a charity list. Why should they have placed upon this charity list the bastards, not of poor people, but of rich persons—of persons placed in high situations, and who should be made to support their illegitimate offspring, instead of thus quartering them upon the people? Before this bill passed he (Mr. Cobbett) would allude to those bastards, and he would bring the question relating to them more particularly before the house. It was always considered that example did a great deal, either in the way of evil or of good: would it be said that such an example as that he had alluded to, set by men in high life, effected no evil? Did it redound to their honour or credit to breed bastards, and whole troops of bastards, and afterwards to quarter them on the public? Would it be said that the money which was extracted from the labouring people of this country should go to keep those bastards in splendour and magnificence, while the people themselves were threatened with such a cruel clause as this for having any bastards at all? He had called the clause a cruel one, but he might have spared the epithet, for he knew that such a clause never could be executed. A clause like that might indeed pass the house, but did they think that it would be executed while they had bastards in high life supported in splendid style out of the public purse?

Sir G. STRICKLAND thought that this was the most important part of the bill, and he would certainly give it his support. The hon. member for Oldham had told them that he remembered the time when there was but one bastard in a parish for 100 that were in it now. If he looked back to the time he referred to, he would find that the poor law system had not then arrived at that acme of demoralization to which it had been since proceeding with such rapid strides. The greatest honour was, in his opinion, due to His Majesty's Ministers for fearlessly grappling with such a subject. All of them who had acted as magistrates at petty sessions must have been shocked at the horrid scenes of perjury which they witnessed there on the part of women swearing bastards. He would ask the house whether there was no cruelty in the present system, under which young women were dragged before magistrates at petty sessions for a fault they would naturally wish to conceal in their cottages? That was done, too, not upon a clear principle of law; but upon a fiction of law, that because a female was with child she was deemed to be chargeable to the parish. Was it not cruelty to send such females, as was sometimes the case, to the county gaol to suffer imprisonment for a year, a punishment awarded to serious crimes? It was not fair to say that the woman under this clause was compelled to support her child under any circumstances. If she could not support it, she could resort to the workhouse for relief. He regretted that he did not see the means of fairly and honestly throwing a portion of the punishment and of the burden on the father. In legislating they must not be led away by feeling to adopt a course that would defeat the sound principles of a measure. He would adopt the bill as it stood. He was aware that the present state of the law was the frequent cause of perjury; and for all these reasons, he not only felt bound to oppose the amendment now under consideration, but at the same time to express a hope that the clauses, as they at present stood, would be taken into consideration by the committee. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel TORRENS should support the amendment of the hon. member for Worcester. because he could not think it desirable to mix up the question of the bastardy laws with that of a reform of the poor laws. In reply to the observation that the number of petitions which had been presented against these clauses were few, he begged to state, on the contrary, that they were numerous and strong in the tone of their objections. With every wish that the bill should be made popular, and being so, should work consistently with the feelings of the people, he hoped the committee

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would see the necessity of acquiescing in the amendment.

Mr. M. Philips said that while he admitted the great importance of an alteration in the bastardy laws, yet he must maintain the propriety of still holding the father responsible to the parish for the maintenance of his illegitimate child, for otherwise the charges on the parishes in large manufacturing towns and districts would be much increased. Even as the law at present stood, the average deficiency for the last few years in the contribution to the parish of Manchester by the fathers of bastard children exceeded 700*l.* per annum; and this deficiency would by the proposed change in the law be greatly enhanced, to the increased burden of the parish. He therefore repeated, as his opinion, that the fathers ought still to be held liable for the support of their bastard children, or otherwise an injustice would be done to the unfortunate mother as well as to the parish.

Mr Hardy said, that with every desire on his part for the success of this bill, he must state that his experience in the courts of quarter sessions of the operation of the bastardy laws enabled him to say that it would be inexpedient to relieve the fathers of illegitimate children from the burden of contributing to their support and maintenance; for the father was, at all events in cases of a first child, the criminal and not the woman. With respect to the incentive to perjury which had been alluded to by the hon. baronet opposite (Sir G. Strickland), his (Mr. Hardy's) experience had shown him that many of the cases supported by perjury were got up by the fathers against the unfortunate mothers of the children. The noble lord the Chancellor of the Exchequer would do well to add provision in this measure to enable parishes to enforce some contributions from the fathers, for otherwise the consequence would be that the young woman who might unhappily be the mother of a bastard child and who might not be capable of maintaining herself, would be entirely thrown upon the parish or upon the resources of her own parents, who, under circumstances such as had already been mentioned, could not in any degree be blamed for the misfortune or misconduct of their daughter. Under these circumstances it was that he hoped, that in the event of the present clause passing the committee, the noble lord (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would acquiesce in the addition contemplated by the amendment of the hon member for East Somerset, and that thereby some security would be afforded to the parishes for contributions from the fathers. At the same time he (Mr. Hardy) was disposed to vote with the hon. member for Worcester for a postponement of the consideration of these clauses.

Mr. Peter said that he was convinced, from the magisterial experience he had had, that if the oath of the mother was admitted to fix a party, the mass of perjuries which had been complained of would continue. The hon. member for Wiltshire (Mr. Benett) had asked if it could be believed that a woman would perjure herself for the weekly stipend or allowance of 2*s.* He (Mr. Peter) begged to state that such was not the object in many numerous instances; but, on the contrary the child was threatened to be sworn upon a party, and on the threat money was extorted from the individual sought to be charged. He knew instances where 10*l.* and 20*l.* had been so obtained in sums of 5 shillings ten shillings, and pounds, from the young men resident in the neighbourhood of the pregnant woman, who eventually swore the child against a poor and perfectly innocent man, from whom nothing could be recovered by the parish. This method of Proceeding was actually stated in the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the poor laws. It was there also pointed out that the practice was not unfrequent in garrisons for the females to swear the children upon soldiers from whom nothing could be recovered, but who were nevertheless liable to punishment. (Hear hear.) This went completely to the encouragement of immorality in the females of this country and as a proof he would instance a case where in a family of five daughters they were the mothers of between 20 and 30 bastard children ("Hear," and laughter), and all of whom had gone round to the young men in their parish, and obtained money from them in the manner he had already stated. He repeated, that so long as the oath of the mother was admitted to charge an individual, all these evils would continue.

Mr. Benett said a few words in explanation, which were wholly inaudible to us.

Lord Howick was most anxious to have avoided taking any part in the present discussion, but there was one single point of extreme importance in the consideration of the present question, which as yet had not been mentioned. He alluded to the consequences which arose from making the birth of a bastard child penal in one way as against the father. (Hear.) In point of feeling the father was, he admitted, a more blameable party in the transaction than the female, but the Legislature out not to be guided by points of feeling, but by practical effects. He contended that much more infinite mischief arose from compulsory marriages, which necessarily must take place if any modification of the present bill the father was exposed to punishment, than from the adoption of the plan proposed by this bill. Under the amendment which was contemplated by the hon. member for East Somerset, a poor labouring man who might be charged with a bastard child would have the option of either going to prison, or to marry the mother. (Hear.) He (Lord Howick) feared that the latter alternative would be but too generally chosen, and he put it to the committee whether any pecuniary advantage to the parish could for a moment be put in competition with the extreme mischiefs consequent upon teaching the lower orders of the people to disregard the sacred tie of marriage. There was an instance which served to illustrate the evils of this system, and which when he mentioned it, would, he was sure, be remembered by every member present. About five or six years ago the public had been horrified and disgusted by the perpetration of a most dreadful offence in the neighbourhood of Brighton. That offence was the murder of a woman, whose body was cut up into different parts and buried in divers situations in the vicinity of that town. On investigation it turned out that the woman was of a notoriously profligate and abominable character, whom a labouring man had been compelled either to marry or to go to prison on her oath that he was the father of her bastard child. Though the labouring man at the time contemplated a marriage with another woman, he chose the last alternative, and the result was, after a wretched and miserable cohabitation together, that, in concert with the other female, he perpetrated the horible crime for which his life was forfeited to the law. Such was one of the effects of compulsory marriages, which would continue to be effected if labouring men were so circumstanced as under the existing laws relating to bastardy. The instance he had alluded to showed what might be expected from compulsory and ill assorted marriages of this kind, which he contended would do much more mischief than could arise from any increase of payment or charge upon parishes themselves. He contended that those great towns by whom objections had been raised to this part of the bill, would judge most unwisely, in a pecuniary point of view, if they persisted in seeking an alteration, because another effect of the bastardy laws, every man was aware, was to lead to those early and improvident marriages, which tended greatly to make the burden of paroachial rates most intolerable. Nineteen out of twenty of those marriages took place because labouring men entertained the notion that it was better to marry than be committed to prison for the maintenance of the bastard; and the practice of these early compulsory marriages would be perpetuated by the adoption of the amendment of the hon. member for East Somersetshire. In reference to another objection which had been raised on the bill as it stood he was anxious to mention one extraordinary fact which he had from unquestionable authority. In the town of Maestricht a foundling hospital formerly existed into which illegitimate children were received without inquiry. Notwithstanding great doubts were entertained and expressed as to infanticide and all those other evils which had been dwelt upon by the hon. member for Worcester and others, that hospital had recently been closed. The result of this course of proceeding was found on an examination subsequently taken, that instead of infanticide having increased, a diminution had token place in the number of births of illegitimate children in the ratio of 100 to 60. With these facts before him, he could not but think that the large towns of this country would not find from the operation of the bill as it now stood, those inconveniences would arise which had been anticipated by some hon. members.

Mr. Pease would not shrink from the responsibility he incurred by stating that after deliberate consideration he was impressed with the opinion that the clause as it stood was calculated to effect important good to the community. He was satisfied from personal observation that the present system was pernicious and that if many young women had been allowed as in many instances they were willing to volunteer the support of their own illegitimate children their shame would have been screened by their friends, and the probability in such cases was their return to a respectable course of life. The bill as it stood would be was convinced do good, and therefore should have his support.

Mr. Robinson, in his reply said that he had not heard in the course of debate any argument that induced him to acquiesce in the alleged pressing necessity for proceeding with these clauses, and he should therefore press his amendment to a division.

The committee then divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment	33
Against it	114
Majority for the clause	81

POOR LAW BILL.

It would be difficult to find in the whole range of stupid and mischievous legislation which has from time to time disgraced the Legislature and afflicted the country, any thing so abominable in principle, or likely to be so injurious in its effects, as the clauses in the Poor Law Bill relative to the maintenance of illegitimate children. The subject is in itself one which we are reluctantly driven to discuss at all in a public Journal, but the necessity has not been created by us. It is the work of the disciples of Malthus, who have concocted the Bill, and who have not been restrained by any considerations of decency, justice, or morality, from proposing that the law of England shall sanction the monstrous principle that the libertine who ensnares a woman from the path of virtue by the arts of seduction may throw upon her all the burden of their common guilt, and leave the innocent offspring by her, to starve! Well might Mr. Robinson express his utter astonishment that such a principle should be presented for the adoption of any assembly of men and of Christians!—a principle so repugnant to reason—to justice—to all manliness of feeling—must excite the surprise and indignation of every person who has a spark of Christian sentiment or natural humanity in his bosom. And this is the principle consecrated in the legislation of the reformed House of Commons in the nineteenth century!

Then see how this abominable principle is followed out. The mother may be wholly unable to provide for the child—in most cases she will be unable, for in most cases her "poverty but not her will consents" to the crime;—advantage is taken of her dependent condition when at service, or working in a factory, &c., by a profligate master or a vicious young squire; her livelihood depends upon her submission to criminal importunities or promises or threats: and, then, gracious Heaven! the whole burden of supporting the offspring of the sordid father is thrown upon her, or, if unable to maintain it, the innocent grandfather are to be made liable to the maintenance of the guilty father's bastard! We defy the Malthusians to produce from the annals of vicious legislation in any civilized country an instance of inquitous absurdity equal to this! The calculating young capitalist *Mr. Inkle* sold his *Yarico* and her child in the slave-market and pocketted the produce of the sale as a compensation for the time which he had lost in her company. But though a hopeful young devotee in the service of mammon and licentiousness, it never entered into his head to make her father and mother also pay him for the trouble which he had taken in seducing their child. This ingenious mode of punishing the innocent for the crime of having already *suffered* a grievous injury, by the seduction of a daughter, was reserved for the genius of the authors of the Central Bashaw Bill to discover and propound. Truly may it be said that this is an age of discovery. The spirit of "free trade" grows apace. The Beer Bill identified the cause of unrestrained drunkenness with the progress of political sciences. The Central Bashaw Bill opens a glorious prospect of a "free trade" in the destruction of female virtue to all the "chartered libertines" in the country.

As supporters of the Established Church, which we wish to stand well with the country, we regret—deeply regret to find the names of two prelates of the Establishment, the Bishops of London and Chester, signed to the report, and recommendations on which the Malthusian Bill of which Lord Althorp is the putative father is founded. How those learned Prelates can reconcile to the pure morals of Christianity the proposed change in the laws relative to illegitimate children we know not, but we are convinced that the increase of foundlings and the increase of infanticide will be the inevitable result, if this Bill passes into a law. But this was answered lately by a Manchester Paper, which said that the law against infanticide was still to continue the same. Thus the Malthusians offer to the sordid fathers, while they button up their pockets, the consolation that if the seduced woman cannot support their common child, and in desperation should throw it to perish in a ditch, she shall be hanged. Thus the assistance of the public executioner is called in to settle this knotty point. The law is first to *tempt* to crime, and then *destroy* with true satanic energy, and the Malthusian philosophy and the hanging system are to go hand in hand to the reformation of the morals of the poor. It is alleged as a reason for this violent, or rather outrageous, alteration of the law, that the laws of bastardy, as they at present exist, encourage perjury and imposition. That those laws are sometimes abused to purposes of fraud we believe; but what laws are not abused? If a vicious woman sometimes falsely swears a child to an innocent person, it is an abuse which, we presume, is not greater than the commission of perjury by false witnesses to charge a man with felony or misdemeanor. Yet the man who would propose that all laws against felons should be wholly abrogated, because it sometimes happens that innocent persons are convicted upon perjured evidence of felony, would be justly accounted mad. The system of offering rewards for convicting offenders very often leads to the conviction of innocent persons. Yet the Secretary for the Home Department does not therefore, abstain from offering rewards to procure convictions in certain cases of crime. We should like Mr. Pease to answer this argument, if he can, when he next declares his admiration of Lord Althorp's unjust, uncharitable, and unchristain Bill.

An able pamphlet has been lately published on the subject by Mr. Bligh, the Chancery Barrister, called "the *Bellium Agrarium*, or, a Foreview of the Winter of 1835." We shall quote one passage relative to the subject we are upon. He says—"In the law of bastardy, the visitation of the sins of the mother rather than the father, it is proposed, should fall upon the children. They are to have no legal claim by way of parish indemnity upon the father—nor is he to be amenable for his transgression to any law but that of God and his conscience? The begetter of bastards is to range with unlimited license over the domains of female chastity, and to procreate, *ad libitum* consumers of corn, without charge or consequence to his own purse or person. The poor deluded mother is to support the wretched issue of her crime or her weakness. But is it not to be apprehended that when the fear of the penalty is removed (from the father) the temptation and the indulgence of the passion will be increased? Will is not ensue that the mother, either being shameless, will trust to parish maintenance on the same scale as the mothers of lawful children, or, still retaining the natural or inbred sense of female delicacy and shame, will be tempted to resort to those unnatural means of averting publicity which the secrecy of the act and the hope of concealment may dictate?" The fact is, that in many cases the child must come on the parish, either at first or last. The existing law has been sometimes abused by the overseer giving to the mother the money which the law orders to be paid by the father to *indemnify the parish*. Sometimes the mother is paid enough to enable her to make a profit of the consequences of her criminality. The proper remedy was to compel the money for the support of the child to be paid by the father *to* and *for* the parish, who should allow the mother just enough for the child's subsistence and no more. But we have exhausted our space, not the subject—of this and the pension list another time.—*Morning Herald, June* 20.

ANNIVERSARY of the BATTLE of WATERLOO.

Wednesday last, the 18th of June, being the nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, was celebrated in this town and throughout the country with the usual honours. The bells rung, the cannon thundered, and the veterans who bore part in that famous deed of arms assembled to congratulate each other on the result of the memorable contest. In the metropolis, besides the usual marks of rejoicing, the Conqueror of Napoleon himself feasted his most distinguished companions in arms, and the King honoured the day and the men by sharing the banquet.

Nineteen years have now elapsed since the reign of a Hundred Days was terminated by the battle of Waterloo. How great and numerous are the changes which have occurred within that period! and how diversified have been the fates of the principal actors in that sanguinary drama!

Napoleon, the Conqueror of Marengo, Jena, and Borodino—the victor in fifty pitched battles—the maker and deposer of Kings—the founder and destroyer of dynasties—the creator and subvertor of empires—he who swept over Europe like a whirlwind, bending or breaking all who dared to resist his course—lies thousands of miles from the realm which he ruled, and the continent which he desolated, buried beneath the willow of St. Helena! His son, once to all appearance destined to command upwards of fifty millions of men, cut off in the flower of his age, reposes of the banks of the Danube! His brothers, the former monarchs of Spain, Westphalia, Holland, and Naples, still live as exiles from the countries in which they once reigned! Ney, the bravest of the brave, has perished beneath the bullets of his comrades; Davoust and Massena have died, like their imperial master, in their beds, and gone to give an account of their sanguinary career; whilst a fourth, and perhaps the greatest of all Napoleon's marshals, the Duke of Dalmatia, not only survives, but survives as the actual governor of France, and the minister of another dynasty!

Turning from the Conqueror of the World, and his adherents, to their conqueror, how strange are the vicissitudes through which he has passed! After years of retirement we have seen him raised to the highest power which a British subject can attain—we have seen him disappoint the hopes of his friends, and fulfil the desires of his political enemies—we have seen him surrender religious freedom to the sprit of the age—we have seen him fall by refusing to advance with the people—and we now see him vainly buffeting against the stream which is carrying society forward? His future fate we do not venture to guess. Napoleon, when at St. Helena attributed his fall to having resisted the spirit of the age. May Napoleon's conqueror never have cause to utter a similar lamentation!

But the changes which have taken place in the political relations established by the battle of Waterloo, are, if possible, even more strange than the vicissitudes which have occurred in the lives of those by whom that battle was lost or won.

The elder branch of the Bourbons, twice restored, have for the third time been chased from the throne, which they had disgraced by their bigotry, and lost by their ignorance. Louis XVIII. is in his grave; Charles X. and his descendants driven into exile, depend on the protection of Austria The elder branch of the Bourbons was re-established by the overthrow of Napoleon, and fell, like Napoleon, by opposing the spirit of the age! Another warning to all survivors.

The Tories of England, raised to the highest pitch of authority and influence by the victory of Waterloo, have fallen like the Bourbons, and precisely by the same cause which destroyed both Napoleon and the Bourbons.

France and England, the ancient, and, according to the Tories, the "natural" enemies of each other, are firmly united in political frendship.

Freedom has triumphed in both kingdoms of the Peninsula.

The ill-fated union of Holland and Belgium has been broken up.

"Peace has its triumphs, too, as well as war!" And these are the triumphs of peace and of freedom. The battle of Waterloo will be remembered throughout all ages as a great feat of arms, and as the event which overthrew a horrible system of military despotism; but its influence in propping up aristocratic and regal tyranny is rapidly dying away, and will in a few years cease to be felt.—*Liverpool Times, June* 24.

LANDING OF DON CARLOS.

Portsmouth, June 18.

At six a. m. this morning (the memorable anniversary of the battle of Waterloo), the Admiral Superintendant's of yacht was despatched to the Donegal for the purpose of conveying on shore Don Carlos's family and suite. At a quarter before 7 the Donegal was seen to "man yards," and a royal salute of 21 guns, fired from that ship upon the party embarking on board the yacht. Captain Fanshawe accompanied the illustrious strangers, who, upon landing at Sally Port Stairs, were received with a second salute of twenty-one guns from the Platform Battery. A captain's guard of honour was drawn up in the street, and the marine band, as the Prince and Princess entered the post carriages which conveyed them to their apartments in High-street, struck up "God save the King."

Though an early hour, seven in the morning, the platform was crowded with well-dressed people. The universal respect paid to the Royal party, and general manifestations of sympathy for the distressed situation of the Prince and Princess, reflects on the inhabitants of Portsmouth the greatest credit.

Doubtless the authorities of this port had received instructions to observe the strictest respect and official courtesy towards the Prince of the blood royal of Spain, and therefore it is that the well-informed of Portsmouth are not a little a a loss to conjecture why there should be a want of courtesy from two individuals here highest in authority, when their official conduct manifested the reverse. In plain parlance, can it be believed that the Governor of Portsmouth and the Port Admiral of the port permitted a Prince and two Princesses in adversity to be conveyed to their domicile in three hired post carriages. Surely the said authorities, by sending their private carriages, could not have compromised their official dignity by so cheap an act of civility. But the "*people*" of Portsmouth's feeling of commiseration for the distress of the Royal party was sufficient recompense for any lack of courtesy on the part of the two chiefs. It is also worthy of remark that, with the exception of the Captain of the guard, and the Town-Major, no other officer of distinction received Don Carlos and party on landing. The Admiral has not called to pay his respects; it is said indisposition has prevented him. Sir F. Maitland, the Superintendant, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Captains Harcourt, Codrington, and others, paid their respects at twelve o'clock. The general, who resides next door to Don Carlos's lodging, followed the example of Sir F. Maitland, and in matters of this sort no man could better lead the way. Sir Frederick is the same distinguished officer who received Napoleon Bonaparte on board the Bellorophon, in Bosque Roads.

The officers of the Donegal speak in the highest terms of the Royal Family; and Don Carlos, on leaving that ship, expressed himself in terms of heartfelt gratitude, for the kind and generous reception he experienced from the Captain and every officer on board. He addressed them on the quarter-deck in the French language.

DON CARLOS'S ADDRESS TO THE OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP DONEGAL.

Messieurs,—Avant de vous quitter, mon cœur sent le besoin de vous temoigner ma reconnaissance pour la maniere aimable avec laquelle vous tous nous avez traité.

Moi et toute ma famille n'oublieront jamais les services rendus avec tant de franchise et de générosité qui á toujours distingué la marine de la Grande Bretagne.

De prés, comme de loin, je me rappellerai toujours de votre excellent capitaine et des officiers appartenants á ce beau vaisseau; et pour que j'aye toujours en mémoire leur noms, je vous prie, M. le Capitaine, de vouloir bien me donner la liste de ces braves officiers.—*Standard.*

THE AMBASSADRESS OF THE RUSSIAS.

The Princess Lieven has always very properly been considered as the *true* Russian ambassador to this country, and has been universally allowed to be the most expert *inigritante* in Europe; but heaven be praised, old Talleyrand has brought her intrigues to a happy termination, in regard to this country. It is well knowa that she has been the great engine of the Tory party ever since they lost the reins of government; and she and the Baroness Bulow were the chief agents employed to intimidate the Queen.

The secret meetings at Ashburnham-house of the Duke of Wellington. Lady Jersey, Lord Aberdeen, and the Dutch Ambassador, Lady Cowper, the Earl of Rosslyn, and the whole of that corps diplomatique, male and female, were guided in all their proceedings by the Russian ambassadress. Her sudden recall from this country has naturally become a subject of great interest; her hostility to the reformed Parliament made Lord Grey's cabinet anxious for her removal; and the circumstance of their appointing Stratford Canning ambassador to St. Petersburgh, knowing well, for personal reasons, the Emperor would not acknowledge him, and, consequently could not have an ambassador in London, was considered as a measure to bring about that object. It was, however, left o old Talley the performance of this important task, and he did it in a way that will redound to his diplomatic career. The public ought to be aware that the quadruple treaty could not have been achieved, had the Russian embassy been aware of its progress; and it therefore became of great consequence, that, after being signed here, it should receive the signature of the French King before Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian ambassador at the Court of the Tuilleries, could be aware of it, that crafty diplomatist being known to have considerable influence with King Phillip. Talley watched his opportunity, and his grand niece, the Duchess de Dino's daughter, having one morning been confirmed at the Catholic Chapel, he proposed to the Princess Lieven to spend a short time at Salt Hill, where they went after breakfast. Talley, embracing an opportunity to leave the room for a few minutes, signed the treaty, instantly dispatched it to Paris—there it was signed by the French King, and a copy immediately forwarded to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh—and not one word of all this did the Lieveus know—the Princess employing herself for a fortnight at Salt Hill, fancying she was sucking old Talley's brain, when, lo and behold! a courier arrives from St. Petersburgh, announcing the intelligence, and recalling the Lievens for their negligence.—*Satirist, June* 8.

INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Oxford, Wednesday, June 11.

The morning was fine till about 8 o'clock, when heavy showers threw a damp on the spirits of the Oxonians and their visiters. There was not so much bustle as yesterday in the morning, but those who were provided with tickets for the theatre were nevertheless on the alert at the appointed hour. They had not to wait as yesterday at the inner entrances, for after they had passed the outer eutrance, they were admitted at once into the theatre. This prevented much inconvenience and pressure at the outset. By the way, I forgot to state yesterday, that when I got into the area, though among the first to enter, this part of the theatre was nearly filled by persons who had availed themselves of their interest with the authorities to procure the unfair advantages of a private admission, and this may account for the delay in opening the gates of which I had occasion to speak. The weather being so unpropitious, there was no procession, as yesterday from University College, and about 11 o'clock the Duke got into his state carriage and drove to the old Clarendon Printing-house, adjoining the Theatre, where his Grace and the different Noblemen and Doctors robed. Some delay was occasioned by the want of punctuality with which two or three titled individuals were chargeable, and it was very nearly half-past 11 before the Chancellor, preceded by his Bedels, and followed by the noblemen, visiters of distinction, Bishops, heads of houses, and proctors, was enabled to leave the Clarendon, and walk round to the principal entranee of the theatre. Fortunately for the splendour of the dresses in the procession, the sun had reasserted his dominion over the heavens for a short time, and had not this been the case, I suspect that the rich and varied costumes worn by the several individuals in the train of his Grace would have been shorn of half their lustre before the wearers reached the theatre, though they had only about 50 yards to walk.

The appearance of the theatre was not very different from that which it exhibited yesterday. Circumstances, however rendered one alteration necessary; instead of the gallery in front of the semicircle being filled with ladies, it was to-day filled with the various principal performers who were to take part in the execution of the installation ode. There was still room left in the side gallery for several of the fair visitants of the University. The same bevy of beauties which graced the lower gallery yesterday was again visible to-day, and with this advantage, that the younger ladies were brought more prominently into view than they were yesterday, their mothers and grandmothers having been very properly thrust into the back-ground, The upper gallery which was occupied yesterday by the Bachelors of Arts and senior undergraduates, was to-day occupied by the junior undergraduates, who were a little more riotous and uproarious than their predecessors of yesterday. They had scarcely obtained admission before they commenced cheering in honour of the Queen and the ladies. The King's name was mentioned, and received with little, or I should rather say, no applause, when compared with that of the Queen. Then, exercising the Saturnalian privilege which they possess on these occasions, and which is a relic of the licence formerly exercised by the *Terræ filius*, they began calling out the names of the different University authorities, with the intention of hissing or applauding them afterwards, as they pleased. Mr. Dyer, the proctor, and Dr. Gaisford, the Dean of Christchurch, were again especially hissed. From some motive or other, which I cannot explain, the same liberty was taken with the name of a learned Doctor of the University of Cambridge. Some refugee of an undergraduate from Cambridge or else some injudicious friend of Dr. Chafy, the master of Sidney, (I am not certain whether I have spelt the Doctor's name correctly, and after the orthodox manner used of old by the Chafy's of Somersetshire), ventured to call out the name of that man of whiskers, and why or wherefore I cannot conceive, but it was as loudly hissed even as that of the obnoxious proctor. This is rather unjust to the Doctor; the hissing of one University is bad enough to bear, and I have not yet learned why he is to be honoured with the distinction of being hissed, as I have now heard him hissed, by two, his own and this University. A voice sung out "The University and her privileges." The cheering was prodigious. Another answered, "The University of Cambridge and her liberties." The cheering was repeated. A third shouted out. "The London University and her want of privileges." The screeching and the hooting and the hiss of contempt, were not spared. When they had subsided, another undergraduate bawled out, "The Gower-street Company," and this was received with a burst of laughter, and cries of "Stinkomalee." "Church and State" was the next watchword. I need not say how welcome it was to the Tory feelings of this place. Then came the cry of "Tories and honest men," and after that "Our noble selves." This occasioned as much laughter as cheering. The Bishops" elicited thunders of applause. "The admission of Dissenters" was received with a cry of scorn--"non-admission of Dissenters" with loud cheering. Mr. Sewell's name was then called out, and was received with great applause. "The Dissenters" was then called out: this neither elicited hisses not applause. It was followed by a long-protracted snuffle, and an ejaculation of "Amen" from several voices in imitation of the nasal twang of the conventicle. "The Irish Church Bill" and "the Irish Church Commission" extracted from the throats of these youthful absolutists loud symptoms of dislike and aversion. "The King's Ministers" were hissed as much as the bitterest Tory could desire: so too, was the name of Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, Lord Durham, and the Duke of Sussex, whenever they were mentioned separately, and that was more than once. An undergraduate bellowed forth, in a Stentorian voice, "Down with the present Administration." This sentiment was lustily applauded. So, too, was a cry for "the Wellington Administration." "The House of Lords" was received with a thundering cheer; "The House of Commons" with a loud hiss; "The House of Commons as it was," with a cheer which might almost have started from their graves the defunct boroughs of Gatton and Old Sarum. "Sir R. Peel and Catholic Emancipation" was hissed. "Sir R. Peel without Catholic Emancipation" met with loud cheers. To show sympathy with Sir E. Sugden, and their want of it for Mr. S. Rice, they applauded the former, and hissed and laughed at the latter. Mr. O'Connell came in for especial marks of their dislike. Great cheering occurred when the names of Sir J. Graham and Mr. Stanley were mentioned. Don Miguel and Don Pedro were both well hissed. "The army," and "the wooden walls of old England," were, as may naturally be supposed, well received. A voice called out "Our French allies." This was prodigiously hissed: but "Our French wines" was hailed as cordially as if the throats which cheered were engaged in drinking them. The memory of Lord Nelson, the memory of Lord Grenville, and the memory of Mr. Canning were welcomed with cheers; but when the memory of Mr. Pitt was mentioned, every cap in the gallery, every hat in the area, and every voice in the theatre, those of the ladies only excepted, joined in one universal huzza. The names of the Duches of Kent and the Princess Victoria were also welcomes to the assembled Oxonians, for they are wise in their generation, and think it prudent to worship the rising sun. 'Lord Lyndhurst," "Lord Wynford," and "Mr. Goulburn," were in high favour. "The Duke of Beaufort" was loudly cheered; so, too, was "the Duke of Beaufort and fox-hunting." An undergraduate called out, as I believe, "The human race," but there are others who say it was "the propagation of the human race," Whichever it was it occasioned great fun and no little applause. There were several other exclamations, which I cannot recollect, but they were all of the same character, and from the general feeling of the University were received with great satisfaction.

This fescennine dialogue was not brought to a close until the arrival of the Chancellor and his party, but before I leave it, I must state that when the name of Dr. Crotch was called out, the applause was long, loud, and universal. The Doctor acknowledged it by a polite bow. The same compliment was also paid to Madame Caradori, and her acknowledgment was in keeping with her sex—a courtesy.

On the arrival of the Duke, the cheering for "Wellington and Waterloo" was unbounded. He was accompanied by nearly the same retinue as yesterday. In his train were the new-made Doctors, all in their scarlet robes and hoods. There was not perhaps so numerous an attendance of Bishops, but in every other respect the procession into the theatre was the same. The Duke of Cumberland again came by himself—why, I will not guess. The venerable Earl of Eldon who was most warmly greeted, sat between him and the Chancellor. The Chancellor opened the convocation by stating that it was called for the purpose of conferring honorary degrees on several noblemen and gentlemen. He then read the following list of names, to which, for the sake of brevity, I have appended cheers, whenever cheers were given on the annunciation of them:—The Earl of Clanwilliam (cheers); Lord Norreys (great cheering for some time); Lord Mahon. Lord Encombe (immense cheering), Lord A. Hill, Lord Monson, Lord Bagot, Lord Rodney (cheers), Lord Montagu, Lord Teignmouth (cheers), Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, Lord Lyndhurst (vociferous cheers), Lord Wynford (cheers), Lord Templemore, Lord Stuart de Rothesay (cheers), Sir Hussey Vivian (long-continued cheering), General Sabloncoff (a hiss drowned in cheers), Hon. T. Parker, Hon. C. Ar uthnot, Hon. H. Pierrepoint, Hon. H. Goulburn (great cheering), Hon G. R: Trevor, Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Hon. F. Spencer (son of Lord Churchill)

The University having signified its assent to the proposition of conferring these degrees upon the a ovenamed noblemen and gentlemen, Dr. Phillimore proceeded as before to present them to the acceptance of the Chancellor, and in so doing he made a Latin speech in their praise. He said, that illustrious as the individuals were whom he had presented to the Chancellor's notice yesterday, as candidates for the degree of doctor in civil law, the list of names which he had that day to present to him was equally distinguished, for it contained the names of men of high rank and ancient blood, of high civil and military attainments, and of the most irreproachable lives and characters. There was a circumstance which would make them delight the more in that list, and that was, as indeed everybody knew, the parties mentioned in it were most of them Cambridgemen. (Cheers.) He would select from that bright throng, as the first name deserving of his praise, that of John Singleton Copley, late Lord High Chancellor, and now Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who, imbued with the same discipline as their own in the sister University, had raised himself by his eloquence, his talents, and his general kind and courteous demeanour, not only to a place in all their hearts, but also to rank and honours, which scarcely conferred more distinction upon him than he reflected back again upon them. (Cheers.) There was also present another ornament of the legal profession, who had now retired from the bench to enjoy in the privacy of domestic life that repose which he had so honourably deserved by a long life of public activity. (Cheers for Lord Wynford.) There was also present one of the invincible Duke's companions in arms, whose coolness in danger and gallantry in battle were known to no man better than they were to the gallant Chancellor. As one of the liberators of Europe he was entitled to every distinction which this University could confer upon him. (Cheers for Sir H. Vivian.) After paying a similar compliment to Lord A. Hill, who was also loudly cheered, the learned Professor proceeded to declare the pleasure which he derived in having to present to the University as a Doctor of Civil Law the Viscount Encombe, the only grandson of their old and venerated High Steward, the Earl of Eldon, (Cheers for Lord Eldon.) There was also in the same throng the name of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, whose skill in diplomacy, and whose tact in bringing arduous negotiations to a happy and successful close was admitted by all Europe. (Cheers for Lord Stuart de Rothesay.) There was also a general officer in the Russian service, who had a right to expect this honour at their hands, for he had followed the French army with his victorious countrymen from the flames of Moscow upon to the period when the Russian standard was all but planted on the walls of Paris. (Cheers.) After indulging in a similar strain of compliment for some time upon the other individuals contained in his list, but without entering into any particular description of their peculiar merits, he concluded by presenting each of them severally to the Chancellor.

All of them were loudly cheered on mounting into the Doctors' gallery. When the turn came for performing the ceremony of presenting Lord Encombe every eye was turned upon the Earl of Eldon, whilst his eye was evidently turned upon the heir expectant of his wealth and honour. The scene was most interesting. The old man was deeply affected, and if my eyes did not deceive me, wept plenteously. But his tears were those of joy, the which is sometimes excited by the most gratifying incidents in our lives. After looking at his grandson for some time, and after listening with feelings evidently enrantured by the good wishes for himself and family, so loudly expressed by the convocation, he sank his head down upon the desk before him, and as if overpowered by the events of the day, hid his face from the view of the spectators. He must have been more or less than human who did not at that moment honour the feelings of the gratified parent, and forget in the sympathies of our nature all the rancour of political animosity. On Lord Encombe's mounting the steps to the Doctors' seat, the Chancellor shook him by the hand, and immediately made room for him to pass to his exulting and gratified grandfather. I could not refrain from entering into the feeling of the moment, which expressed itself in the most loud and enthusiastic cheering. I need not again go through the list of names—all, as I said before, were cheered; but the most decided marks of applause were reserved for Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Wynford, and Sir Hussey Vivian. The two first were warmly congratulated by the Earl of Eldon on this accession to their honours. Lord Wynford, as all who have lately seen him know, is dreadfully afflicted with the gout; he was therefore accommodated with a seat among the Doctors. Thus, instead of coming into the theatre with the other incepting doctors, he was obliged to descend into the area to be presented to the Chancellor. Every body strived to show him attention, and though the pressure in the theatre was almost intolerable, ample room was made for him to walk, as well as infirmity would permit him. When he had mounted the steps on his return, another cheer indicated the friendly opinion which has been formed of him at Oxford. Mr. Goulburn, one of the Conservative representatives for the University of Cambridge,—alas that Cambridge should be so represented!—met with a most enthusiastic reception from the members of this University. So, too, did Lord Stuart de Rothesay.

After these degrees had been conferred, the installation ode, of which I have sent you a copy, and which, I must say, has disappointed the expectations which I had formed of it from the well-known ability of its author, was performed to music. It is an old maxim that the perfection of art consists in concealing the mode of its operation; but this installation ode is a poem, in which the thoughts are as strained as the language, and in which every line betrays the arduous labour, and the incessant toil, of the composer. It is written by rule and scale, and evidently *invitâ Minervâ*. As to the music to which it is set, I am no judge. Without being able to explain why music should please others, I can feel when it pleases me. I leave the amateur to enjoy his knowledge how sweet sounds are produced, being quite content with the enjoyment of the pleasure I derive from them. I say this, because, being anything but critical in music, I am afraid of expressing my opinions on the airs which have been wedded to the mortal—I cannot say, with the quotation, to the mortal—verses of Mr. Keble. The music then delighted me, especially that of two of the airs which have been published. "Then onward where the Iberian gale," is an exquisite melody, which was charmingly sung by Madame Caradori. So too was the air, "Warrior be such our course and thine;" in which, after a shot prelude from Mr W. Knyvett, the whole of the orchestra joined in chorus. The effect was magnificent, I may even say astounding. I never heard Braham to so much disadvantage as I did to-day in the part assigned to him. He is evidently not in good voice. The recitative of Mr. Phillips was above all praise that I can bestow upon it. There was, however, a vocalist of the name of Machin, who, in my opinion was not a whit inferior to any of the great musical names which I have just mentioned. He was very loudly, and I think justly, applauded. The different melodies into which the ode is divided are calculated to increase the reputation already acquired by Dr. Crotch, the Professor of Music in this University. They all went off with great spirit.

I am sorry to say that, owing to the immense pressure which took place in the area during the course of the day, and which if possible was worse than that of yesterday, this performance was interrupted in its progress. A cry was raised by the gentlemen in front of the rising semicircle, that owing to the pressure from behind they were almost stifled. In the attempt which they made to extricate themselves from the crowd and to get out of the theatre, they themselves increased that very pressure of which they complained. The consequence was, that the gentlemen in the area were moved about in waves, of which it was impossible to stem the current. Voices were heard more than once shrieking forth "Let me out or I shall die," but little attention was paid to them. A general exclamation burst from the assembly of "Stop the music." The Duke of Wellington held up his hand to implore silence, but in vain. He said a few words, but in the confusion I did not hear them, though I saw his lips moving in utterance. A young boy, as I am informed,—for you could see nothing but what was above you, and had not time to attend to anybody but yourself—was thrown down in the area, and all but trampled to death. He was, however, got upon his legs, and was handed up over the heads of some gentlemen into the Doctors' semicircle, where he sat without being made an honorary doctor. After a long struggle several gentlemen fought their way out of the theatre by main force: room was then made for the remainder; and thus, as a gentleman near me observed, we had another exemplification of Daniel O'Connell's remark, that no relief is to be got without agitation.

After the ode was performed, Mr. Scott, of Christchurch, recited the Latin essay, which was much applauded.

The gentleman who gained the Newdigate prize then entered the rostrum to recite his poem. We have obtained a copy of it, which we subjoin. It was loudly applauded throughout, and at that part of it which refers to the Duke's achievements at Waterloo, the cheering was the most enthusiastic, at the same time the most continued, I ever heard. There were more than nine cheers given, and they must have lasted for nearly a quarter of an hour.

HOSPICE OF ST. BERNARD.

Æschyli Agam, 874.

"Fast fades the day; the winds have sunk to sleep
"Monastic Bernard! on thy lonely steep;
"Like halcyons hov'ring o'er their ocean nest,
"The golden clouds are gath'ring into rest
"O'er the far peaks where still the sunset flings
"A gleam of splendour from his parting wings,
"And stars, like faëry visions, dimly bright,
"Now melt in air, now trem ble into light.

"Night deepens round—the Spirit of Repose
"Breathes o'er the darkling crags and boundless snows:
"No voice disturbs their gloom; no living form
"Cheers the still scene, or haunts the realms of storm:
"No more the eagle, wheeling to the sky,
"Pours through the sullen waste her echoing cry:
"The wolf's long howl, that rose upon the gale,
"The cateract's roar, the pine-wood's fitful wail,
"As the faint chime of some aërial lay
"Melts from the dreamer's ear, have died away.

"Yes—stern the scene!—magnificiently drear!
"No sound to ravish, and no sight to cheer;
"Yet to the soul more speaking than the page
"Of loftiest poet, or divinest sage,
"Proclaims in characters of heavenly birth,
"Graved on the star-lit sky, the slumbering earth,
"That He, who framed them both, the Power Divine
"Still in the desert rears his chosen shrine;
"Still loves to commune with his erring child
"On the lone mountain and the pathless wild;
"And, far from human cares, from fev'rish strife,
"The storm of passion, and the stir of life,
"When earth breathes peace below, and heav'n above
"Is bright with hope and redolent of love,
"He bids each sense awake, each feeling soar,
"The spirit kindle, and the heart adore;
"Till to the awe-struck wand'rer's musing breast
"E'en Silence speaks, and Solitude is blest.

"The stars are forth—the moon serenely bright
"Walks in calm beauty through the waste of night;
"Beneath her beams, like silv'ry clouds on high,
"The pale snows glimmer in the dark blue sky;
"And as the shadows wander, vale and steep
"Now gleam in light, now wrapt in darkess sleep.

"Oft at this twilight hour, her quiv'ring rays
"Stream through the cliffs, to greet the wander's gaze;
"As faint and worn from many a peril past,
"The rushing av'lanche, and the roaring blast,
"He slowly climbs, where closing mountains lean,
"In shadowy grandeur, o'er the hush'd ravine;
"Where beneath beetling crags, a drifted snows,
"In charnel cell, the unwasting (a) dead repose;
"And moonlit crosses rising through the gloom,
"In spectral silence point the pilgrim's tomb.

"Alike they sleep in that sepulchral grot,
"Their death unhonour'd, and their name forgot;
"In life's last hour unsooth'd by pitying tear.
"Their last deep sigh unheard by mortal ear;
"No coffin guards their clay, no shelt'ring stone,
"Their only dirge the wild wind's hollow moan,
"When through the grated loopholes, harsh and loud,
"Sweeps the chill blast, and waves each eddying shroud—
"Well might the wanderer linger there, to scan
"The might of Nature and the wreck of man.
"But lo! th' ascent is won—the mountain hoar,
"The lake's black calm, (b) the hush'd and frozen shore,
"And'mid the snows, yon structure rude and vast,
"Rear'd like some rock-built palace of the blast,
"Rush on his gaze - and faint, as smiles that play
"O'er the wan lips that fade in young decay
"So cold! so cheerless!—desolutely falls
"The misty moonlight on the bleak, gray walls,
"Seamed by the scars of time; and deeper rents
"Stamp'd by the wrath of men and elements.
"No sculpture there her Gothic tracery weaves,
"Piles the tall shaft or twines the clust'ring leaves;
"But the rude carving of the storm has thrown
"A time-worn aspect o'er each mould'ring stone.

"Hark! o'er the lake the choral notes combine,
"In mingling cadence from the lonely shrine;
"The dark-rob'd brethren of the Hospice there
"Close with a deep-ton'd hymn their ev'ning prayer;
"While one who long has listen'd to the beat
"And far-off echoes of ascending feet
"Still keeps his moonlight watch, and seems to wait
"The way-worn wanderer at the welcome gate.

"The threshold past—around their frugal board
"His toils forgotten and his strength restor'd;
"As the red pine-fire throws a flickering blaze
"O'er the rude hall, delighted shall he gaze
"On many a lofty brow and speaking eye
"In that unknown yet friendly company;—
"While the blithe laugh, and pleasure-stirring sound
"Of cheerful converse, gaily echoes round,
"As from the stranger of the world below,
"They learn the changeful tale of weal and wo.
"[redacted] other lyres of graver tone may praise
"The convent's wakeful nights, and languid days
"Religion bids me weep and reason sigh
"O'er the lorn heart's uncheer'd captivity,
"That chills each tenderer impulse, and reproves
"What Heav'n has sanction'd and what nature loves:
"By priestly craft, or jealous power design'd
"To curb the aspirings of the manly mind;
"While genius pines, and feeling's early flowers
"Droop in the sickly shade of joyless hours.
"Not mine to laud the penance, and the chain,
"Ascetic toils, or self-inflicted pain;
"Or trace to heavenly source the zeal that piled
"Fond Simeon's pillar in the Syrian wild (c);
"Or that false faith whose meteor-smile illumes
"La Trappe's cold cells, or Nubia's peopled tombs (d);
"Where dark-brow'd zealots vex the weary nights
"With ghastly orgies and mysterious rites,
"Breathe' mid remorseful sighs the frequent prayer
"Live without love, scarce die without dispair.

"Such are devotion's feverish dreams, that ply
"The fool with taunts, and wake the wise man's sigh;
"Far loftier hopes St. Bernard's soons allure,
"Their faith erroneous, but their practice pure;

(a) The charnel of the passengers is a small chapel, built under a cliff to the eas of the Hospice, and just within view of it; owing to the cold, the bodies are long preserved from putrefaction.

(b) The lake always appears black, from the dazzling whiteness of the surrounding snows.

(c) Simeon Stylites lived 45 years in the Syrian desert, on a pillar gradually raised till it reached the height of 60 feet.

(d) The ruined tombs of Upper Egypt are (or were) filled with monks of the sternest cast.—Gibbon, vol. vi.

" And nobler ardour nerves their hearts to mock
" The frost's keen power and brave the tempest's shock.

" The lingring memories of departed hours,
" Youth's worshipp'd dreams, and beauty's roseate bowers,
" Th' unbidden thoughts that kindle fond regret
" For joys e'en virtue cannot all forget,
" Come soften'd through the calm: earth's sorrow's wind
" A sweet sad influence o'er the musing mind,
" Felt, but to vanish, like the hues that glow,
" In summer's twilight on the mountain snow.

" Theirs is the sunshine of the heart that springs
" From high-soul'd deeds, and heav'n-taught sufferings;
" Theirs the pure love no laws of sect can bind
" Their creed to sooth the sorrows of mankind;
" And theirs the precept—more can angels teach?—
" To live for God, and act the truths they preach;
" And freely fly, unconscious of dismay,
" Where Pity prompts, and Courage points the way
" Yes! oft at night's dread noon, when gales are loud.
" And shapes of terror ride the murky cloud;
" When the white snow-waves (*e*), drifting silently,
" Wreathe o'er the rocks, and roll along the sky;—
" 'Tis theirs at Mercy's call, the brave the wrath,
" That guides the av'lanche on his thundering path,
" Wak'd by the mastiff's bay. A faint, low shriek
" Is echoing far below, from cave and peak,
" By some lone wanderer pour'd, whose latest breath
" Is all concentre'd in that cry of death;
" Thrilling, and fearful, as the rushing snows
" Sweep on, and shroud him in their dire repose.
" 'On, fearless on! and trace him through the storm!
" 'Still in his veins the pulse of life beats warm;
" 'The dog's deep wailing howl our steps shall guide,
" 'Near and more near, it climbs the mountain side.'
" Swift on their iron poles from steep to steep,
" From crag to crag, impetuous down they sweep;
" Like spectres thread the dark ravine—and lo!
" The strong dog crouching o'er the tomb of snow
" Plies with untiring limb his generous toil,
" Scoops the cold drift, and bares the frozen soil;
" Licks from the pale chill brow the tangled hair,
" And wakes to hope the features of despair;
" Till from the cerements of his living tomb
" They raise the wanderer, while the paly bloom
" Of coming life plays warmly on his cheek,
" And those half op'ning lips do all but speak.

" Deeds such as these, while quickly wears the night,
" In that rude hall St. Bernard's sons recite—
" And oft they speak of crags, where peasants show
" Mysterious cros-es on the untrodden snow (*f*)
" Planted by hands unseen, or traces left
" Of wizard dances in the sunless cleft;
" Or whisp'ring tell, when clouds snow-laden sail
" At solemn midnight on the morning gale,
" How on each cavern'd steep in shadowy forms,
" The demon-brood of Darkness and of Storms
" Shout in wild chorus, while on every blast
" Weird voices sweep, and laughter hurries past:
" Oft too, in gentler shape, they seem to ride,
" In mimic pomp, the mists of eventide;
" Or move unmark'd within their vapoury shroud,
" The winds their coursers, and their car the cloud;
" While from their stringless lyres wild music flows,
" Charms the mute air, and dies along the snows (*g*).

" Such the fond faith in every age confest,
" Nurs'd by each clime, and rear'd in every breast,
" The secret yearning, the mysterious sense
" Of some unseen, o'ershadowing influence,
" That taught the Greek to people earth and sky
" With forms of light and dreams of poesy;
" Which teaches still the savage and the child,
" Their heart untutor'd, and their fancy wild,
" To vision spirits of the viewless breeze,
" Phantoms in clouds, and voices on the seas;
" And on th' expanse of Heav'n's eternal dome
" Fix their fond gaze, and weep that long-lost home.

" But when the lamp burns faintly, and the guest
" Seeks his low cell, and homely couch of rest,
" Dim with the mists of time before his eyes,
" Majestic forms of other days arise.
" And to his ear the night-winds waft along
" Names that have liv'd in story or in song.
" Once more the foe of Rome from height to height (*h*)
" Cheers his dark host, impatient for the fight.
" And where yon plains expand in boundless gloom,
" He bids them seek an empire or a tomb.
" With nodding plumes, bright helms, and glitt'ring spears.
" Lo, Gaul's great Emperor leads his knightly peers (*h*);
" Hush'd is their iron tramp, and moonbeams dim
" Shower on each ghastly brow and mail-clad limb.
" He, too, is there, who, slain on victory's day,
" Beside their altar sleeps, the young Dessaix (*i*):
" And there his chief, whose name of terror spread
" Wide o'er the world, and shook mankind with dread,
" Curbs his proud steed, and waves his warriors on
" To Piedmont's vales yet bright with Lodi's sun' (*k*);
" Unlike the despot lord of after days,
" Youth on his cheek, and ardour in his gaze;
" E'en now his spirit from the fields of fight
" The shout of triumph hears, the rush of flight,
" As from Marengo's plain, th' invading horde' (*l*)
" Flies the keen vengeance of his conqu'ring sword;
" Chang'd is his brow, what loftier visions roll,
" What dreams of empire crowd upon his soul!
" Lo! prostrate nations tremble at his sway,
" Kings quail before him, thrones in dust decay;
" Dominion crowns what Conquest has begun,
" And fortune, smiling on her favourite son,
" Wreathes round his tyrant brow the glitt'ring toy,
" Her fatal dower, that shines but to destroy.

" If in that hour of pride and fervid youth
" Such were his dreams, mankind has mourn'd their truth;
" O'er seas of blood his Sun of Glory rose,
" And sunk at length 'mid tempest to repose.
" When on that field, where last the eagle soar'd,
" War's mightier master wielded Britain's sword,
" And the dark soul, a world could scarce subdue,
" Bent to thy genius—Chief of Waterloo!

(*e*) Rogers' *Italy*.
(*f*) Vide Wordsworth's *Descriptive Sketches*.
(*g*) For these and other superstitions of the Alpine peasantry, see Coxe's *Tour*. and Wordsworth's *Descriptive Sketches*.
(*h*) Both Hannibal and Charlemagne, in all probability took quite a different route, but a tradition still remains of their having passed by the great St. Bernard.
(*i*) Dessaix, slain in his 30th year at the battle of Marengo, to the success of which he had chiefly contributed, is buried near the altar of the Hospice Church.
(*k*) A phrase of Buonaparte, in addressing Bourienne before passing the Alps to Marengo.—*Bourienne*, vol. 2
(*l*) Napoleon's invariable term for the Austrians in Italy.—*Bourienne passim*.

" The visions fade in darkness, calm and deep
" Sinks o'er the pilgrim's soul the hush of sleep.
" Farewell; farewell; ere morning's sun shall smile,
" Desolate mansion! on thy wind-worn pile,
" Far to the South his darting steps shall bend,
" Where lovelier lands and softer skies extend;
" Yet in those climes full oft his heart shall seek
" Those sable waters, and that frozen peak;
" Mid fairer scenes shall rise on Fancy's view
" Th' eternal snows, the heaven of cloudless blue:
" And as in thought once more he seems to climb
" O'er many a trackless Alp, and cliff sublime,
" Kind priests of Charity! ye oft shall share
" The heartfelt breathings of his grateful prayer;
" While Memory turns to bless, where'er he roam,
" Love's sainted shrine, and Mercy's lonely home!"

On the conclusion of the poem, the applause bestowed on its youthful author by his friends in the gallery and in the area was such as must have afforded him the utmost gratification.

As if it were impossible to fill the ears of the Duke of Wellington too closely with the fulsome language of panegyric, he was doomed to hear five other gentlemen after Mr. Arnould expend the eulogistic phraseology of three languages upon his achievements. Of course the Duke is not indifferent to the praise of his countrymen, but he evidently seemed not to know how to look when he was called upon to listen for such a length of time to the grateful strains of his accademical admirers.

Lord Maidstone, the eldest son of the Earl of Winchilsea, who with the Duke of Newcastle was the great favourite of to-day as well as yesterday, and Mr. Wickens, of Balliol, recited two English poems in his honour. There were some good lines in Lord Maidstone's exercise, not many in that of his companion; but it is scarcely fair to make these complimentary effusions the subject of criticism. There were two Latin odes in different metres recited by Lord Leveson and a student of Trinity College, whose name I have forgotten. Lord Leveson's was written in the metre of *Sic te Diva potens Cypri*; the other was an Alcaic ode, which I heard too indistinctly to give any opinions on its merits I may say the same of a very short set of Greek verses recited by Mr. Lloyd, of Wadham. They are to be published, I understand, on Friday, and I will send you a copy of them as soon as I obtain them.

The convocation was then dissolved, and the same cheering took place on its dissolution which I described yesterday. The undergraduates insisted that "God save the King" should be played before they departed, and it was played accordingly. They then singled out their favourites and bestowed upon them marks of approbation apportioned, as they thought, to their merits. On leaving the theatre, heavy rain was falling, and it was amusing to see several of the doctors in their scarlet robes of state and their scarlet uniforms as military officers and members of the lieutenancy of their respective counties, throwing their robes around them sometimes not with dignity, and scudding away as fast as their le s could carry them into the schools. I do not expect that we shall have a full attendance again in the theatre. The exhaustion produced by standing in a dense crowd for four or five hours, and of resisting the incessant pressure which is made upon you, is most tremendous. Whatever there may be in nature, I can assure you that there is no vacuum in any of the assemblages at the theatre. Fall you cannot for those who surround you will keep you upon your legs in spite of your failing limbs. Put your hand in your pocket for your handkerchief you may, but it will be a labour of time to raise it to your head. Drop your hat, as I have seen some gentlemen do, and it is impossible for you to recover it until the clearance of the theatre, when your fate may be that of the shoeblack in the "Rejected Addresses," who "regained his felt, and felt what he regained;" but if you are so fortunate, you will find your castor so maltreated, that not even your dearest Pollux would acknowledge your acquaintance.—*Experto crede.*

It was about half-past 2 or 3 o'clock when the convocation closed, and in a few minutes afterwards the halls of most of the colleges in Oxford were filled with parties of ladies and gentlemen, who repaired there to take some refreshment before they proceeded to the concert in the afternoon. I went into one or two halls, and was delighted with seeing the gay and festive parties with which they were filled. What would the founders of these institutions,—of which the rules up to this day are almost monastic,—what would the Mrs. Grundys of past ages have said, had they supposed that the cloistered walls which they were erecting were ever to contain within them all that was fashionable and beautiful in Britain? But those good times, as the Conservatives call them, are now changed, and thank God we are changed with them. If there had been no other reason for expelling Popery from our halls and colleges, this would have been sufficient, that it does not admit gynocracy,—as Lord Byron was pleased to denominate petticoat sway,—as one of the elements by which its literary associations are to be ruled and governed.

Half-past 8 o'clock

The concert is just over. A man need have the strength of a gondolier to go through the quick succession of amusements. The business in the theatre concluded about a quarter to 3 o'clock; the doors of the theatre again opened for the concert at half-past 3. and this not finishing till halfpast 8, and a ball at the Star to begin at 10 o'clock, it is wonderful how people can contrive to dress, to say nothing about getting any refreshment. However, I found the theatre filled with a brilliant assemblage, who were highly gratified with this part of the day's entertainment. The scheme of the concert reflects great credit on the stewards of the music-room, who arranged, I understand, the whole of the performance. It commenced with a brilliant but too long military symphony by Haydn, which was well received. Mr. Machin was very effective in "He layeth the beams," and would have been more so had he been less profuse in his ornaments to that beautiful air. Braham was himself again in "Deeper and deeper still," and was much and deservedly applauded. Ladies are always great favourites' at Oxford, and this may be one of the reasons why Madame Stockhausen was so vociferously encored in Meyerbeer's "I dole de ma vie," but the taste and expression with which it was sung was another, and perhaps the stronger, reason. Miss Masson's rich voice and pure taste were displayed most favourably in Gluck's "Che Faro," and never was any thing executed in a more classical style than Linley's madrigal for five voices—"Let me careless," and Horsley's "Cold is Cadwaller's Tongue." A glee sang by Mrs. W. Knyvett, Messrs. Knyvett, Vaughan and Phillips,—"The Midge's Dance aboon the Burn," gave me the greatest delight, and it was loudly encored. By the way this honour of an encore would have been accorded to Madame Caradori, but for the extreme length of the performance, and the consequent impatience of the audience. Nicholson and M. Ghys both showed what might be done on their respective instruments, the flute and violin, and the rapidity of their execution and the beauty of the tones they drew forth called down thunders of applause. But the grand thing of the evening was a song by my great favourite, Phillips, composed expressly for the occasion by W. H. Callcott, the words being taken from Sir Walter Scott's poem of *Waterloo*. It is a beautiful production, and will rank with the *Last Man*, and others of his immortal compositions. Everything that refined taste, great pathos, and a magnificent voice could do for the song was given it by Phillips but some opposition was offered to its repetition, as it came late in the evening. This was, however, borne down by a torrent of applause that must have shaken the theatre to its foundation; and Phillips again sang it. if possible, with increased effect. I subjoin the words:—

RECITATIVE.

" Oh day of honour as of woes,
" What bright carees 'twas thine to close!
" What high-strung harp, what lofty line,
" To each the dear-earn'd praise assign,
" From high-born chiefs of martial fame
" To the poor soldier's lowlier name!
" And ne'er may Briton fail to crave
" A blessing on the fallen brave
" Who fought with Wellington!

AIR.

" Farewell, and field! whose blighted face
" Wear's desolation's withering trace;
" Long shall my memory retain
" Thy shatter'd huts and trampled grain,
" With every mark of martial wrong,
" That scathe thy towers, fair Hougomont!
" Yes—Agincourt may be forgot,
" And Cressy be an unknown spot,
" And Blenheim's name be new;
" But still in story and in song,
" For many an age remember'd long,
" Shall live the towers of Hougomont,
" And fields of Waterloo!"

The oratorio closed with Haydn's "Storm Chorus," of which it is unnecessary to say more than that the band did their part well.

The Chancellor held a leave both yesterday and today. They were each very numerously attended. There was a great archery meeting held I understand at Worcester College, but I had no time to attend it. The Duke dined yesterday at University College, and to-day the Dean of Christchurch had the honour of entertaining his Grace and a large party at dinner in the hall. The Duke arrived in his carriage at the great gates of Christchurch at 20 minutes before 5; but the crowd in the quadrangle was so great that it was found impossible to admit his vehicle within it. He was received by the Dean at the gate, who escorted him to the hall, through the admiring and huzzaing crowd. The quadrangle, which yields to none in extent in either University, save to that of Trinity College, Cambridge, was crowded with doctors and masters in their academical costume, and with well-dressed ladies, all anxious to get another glance. When the Duke entered the hall he was received with shouts such as have seldom rent the air in that building. The Dean took his seat at the head of the table. The Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor, and Dr. Rowley, of University, as Vice Chancellor, sat on his right, and the Duke of Cumberland on his left hand. All the noblemen who came to Oxford in the Duke's suite were also the guests of the College. The *coup d'œil* in this magnificent hall was magnificent, and remined one of Martin's extraordinary picture of "Belshazzar's Feast." There were a good many toasts drank, but not many speeches, made, and those had the merit of brevity at least. After the usual loyal toasts had been quaffed off, the health of the Chancellor was drunk with great enthusiasm. He made a short speech in reply, but I did not hear a word of it. I may say the same of Lord Eldon's speech. The Duke of Cumberland, in replying to the honour conferred upon him, assured the meeting that he always had been and ever would be a sincere friend to the University.

The Vice-Chancellor and the two members for the University had to return thanks, which they did in a dozen words each, for the attention which the company had bestowed upon them in drinking their healths. After the Duke of Wellington had given as a toast "Prosperity to Christ-church," the guests separated. It was then 8 o'clock and as my express departs at 9, I have not time for further particulars.

SYRIA.—ARABS AND TURKS.

BEYROUT, APRIL 26.

The separation of the Arab provinces from the Government of the Sultan, which may now be considered as requiring but one act to complete, has given to them a political importance which during centuries they had not enjoyed. Egypt, Arabia, Syria, under Mehemet Ali and his son Ibrahim Pacha, may now be regarded as a new empire, which, although not yet admitted officially into the diplomatic circle, possesses virtually all the rights. Some half-informed politicians in Europe are accustomed to attribute what in this separation is called the enfeeblement of Turkey to the passiveness of England and France, in their not having used active force to prevent Ibrahim Pacha from attacking the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre, and from gaining the victory of Koniah; but the accusation may with far more truth be laid at the door of the wily cabinet of Russia, who being, through her thousands of spies and agents, better informed than both those Governments of what was going forward, waited until the moment of Turkey's fall, and then sprung forward to seize the prey which she now professes to protect, and yet under whose deceitful protection the compact was made that ensured all the advantages of the possession of Syria to the conqueror. Thus was Turkey in reality crippled by the contrivances of Russia, and thus enveloped in the meshes of the treaty which seals its doom on the closing of the Dardanelles. The crafty guides of Russian schemess amuse themselves with the accusations brought against others for their acts, and they are said to laugh at the puny speeches attacking the negligent, while the active causes are forgotten. By what means soever the separation of Syria from the yoke of Turkey may have been effected, it may be viewed as highly advantageous to civilization. Instead of the numerous petty tyrants, who used formerly to rob and persecute the inhabitants, there is now one uniform system throughout the whole country, which, although it may be defective, nay, even oppressive in some of its details, affords at least the invaluable blessings of justice to all classes, and of security of property to a degree unknown since the Turkish conquest There are no robbers in Syria, who, as formerly, seized travellers and retained them until a heavy ransom was paid. There is one general peace, for all are afraid of the energy of their rulers.

The attachment, or as it may be better called, the friendship which unites Mehemet Ali and his son Ibrahim Pacha is the source of their strength. Both men of talents, they, although by birth Turks, like the Sultan in Constantinople and the Shah in Persia, present to the world in their own persons proofs of civilization in their struggles for improvement. By the effects of Ibrahim, a great portion of Syria has been declared to belong to the government of his father, under whom he acts with full powers, as Caimacan or Lieutenant; yet he seems to look upon Syria as under his own especial care, and sometimes appears a little jealous if the glory of the conquest be exclusively given to his father.

The geographical position of Syria, a strip, lying between the sea and the desert, intersected with mountains, having a motley population of two millions, composed of Arabs, Druzes, Mutuales, and Christians of different denominations, with very few Turks, left it subject not only to the vexations of its governers, but to the incursions of the Bedouins, who either plundered the cultivators of the soil, or forced them to pay tribute. Now the Bedouins are quiet; they know and dread the power of Ibrahim. In the fertile districts of the Hooran, where formerly the inhabitants, besides the taxes paid to the Pachas of Damascus, were obliged to pay large sums to support an armed force among themselves for their protection, as well as to retire into the towns, there is now a restoration of confidence, and they are rebuilding their villages. In the mountains of Libanus, and along the sea-coast, the Christian cultivators of silk enjoy in their persons and property ample protection; but they complain that the capitation tax has been doubled, and they are sorely afraid that their industry will be ruined by the establishment of the hateful monopolies as in Egypt. Last year Mahomed Ali issued orders that the silk should not be sold nor exported until his fabrics in Cairo were supplied at a nominal price. This restriction checked the industry of the people, and produced the greatest discontent, almost a revolt, in those districts. Silk was, however, produced for the fabrics, but the unfortunate sellers were necessitated to go to Cairo, and there to dispose of the treasury bills (teskeres) they received in payment, at a heavy discount, to the money-lenders of that capital. The great evil of Mehemet Ali's Government is interference with the products of the soil; the Arabs along the Nile may submit to the system, but in Syria the inhabitants are of another character, and will never be contented if their industry be oppressed. It is not, however, known if the restriction of sale is to be re-attempted this year, and therefore discontent is fomented. The maxim of the Government ought to be—"Perfect freedom for the industrious." If Mehemet Ali want silk, let him purchase at the fair market price, and the demand will prove advantageous to all. The cry of the people is—"Let our industry alone."

Among the merchants there is another source of complaint. They state that the Government is about to establish a monopoly of certain imports, such as corn, oil, soap, wine, &c. As a certain quantity of those articles is produced in Syria, and as a gain may be made on importing a further quantity from Cyprus, Candia, Rhodes, and Asia Minor, the Government, in order to protect the home producers, may justly claim the right of a proportionate duty, or, as is the practice, of importing them. It is, however, stated, that Ibrahim Pacha has the intention of opposing the cultivation of corn, on the patches among the mountains, in order to compel the inhabitants to depend on the plains This plan may at first sight seem proper, but when it is recollected how scanty are the crops in the high regions of Libanus, it will not fail to strike every reasoner that it would be preferable to give proper encouragement for the cultivation of the lowland plains, and to let the poor mountaineers alone, as they are already compelled to receive a considerable portion of their yearly subsistence from the sea-ports. The Turks, through indolence, did not obstruct the industry of the mountaineers. It will be cruelty to do so now. Among the fatal results of the Turkish rule in Syria and Palestine the non-cultivation of the fertile plains is one. Along the sea-coast the want of population has been caused by their oppressions in the plains of Ramla, Esdraelon, &c., as well as in the neighbourhood of the Jordan. Thistles and briars grow luxuriantly, when corn of all kinds could be reared in thousandfold. The great want, on the part of the actual Government, is that of proper financial arrangements, and of responsible agents. Ibrahim Pacha knows that want, for he is aware of how little dependence can be placed on any subordinate Turk, and he uses every means within his power to control, and, if necessary, punish them severely. He encourages the introduction of new vegetables, such as the potato, but as yet the people have but little taste for them.

Some of the friends of monopoly pretend that compulsion is necessary to encourage production in the burning climate of Egypt, but here the air is more favourable in many places. Some notions on this subject entertained by Ibrahim Pacha, and founded upon his experience in Egypt, are said to be highly imperfect; and however desirous he may be of fostering their welfare, there is a probability that if he introduce monopolies and force, he will superinduce misery and desolation, instead of plenty and prosperity. The science of a financier is not understood, and as Ibrahim Pacha wants money, and as it is not known if Syria will defray its expenses, it is feared he may attempt to pull down the tree in order to get its present fruit

In the commerce of Syria, within the last two years, considerable improvements have taken place—several foreign merchants have formed establishments in different ports, merchant vessels arrive from London, Liverpool, Marseilles, and Leghorn, &c. The native merchants are said to be eager to form connexions in France and England. The products of the country are silk, cotton, tobacco, grain of various kinds, oil, barilla, madder roots, yellow and juniper barries. It serves also as an outlet to Europe for the galls of Diarbekir and Monssoul, for the scammony and gums of Bagdad, and for the safflower and other products of Persia There are considerable manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs; at Damascus there are 2,500 weavers; coal-mines have also been discovered, which may yield a considerable profit. There were some miners from Staffordshire employed therein, but the climate does not appear suited to Englishmen, as there is now only one of them who survives. Odd as it may appear in a Turk, Ibrahim Pacha some time ago sent to France for 14,000 vines from Bordeaux, which have been planted near Aleppo.

The Government is also anxious to secure the country from the evils of the plague, which the various pilgrims to Jerusalem and Mecca frequently import with them from Constantinople and Turkey. Preparations are now making for establishing lazarettes and places of quarantine in different places along the coast. While this measure in a commercial point of view may be advantageous, in a political one it is of immense importance, as it must tend to widen the breach between the Turkish and the Arab Empires.

The Arab soldiers now in Syria and Palestine amount to about 20,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 12 battalions of field pieces; the troops are principally stationed in the large towns; 25,000 could be collected together speedily. Some of the soldiers have their quarters in the dervishes' convents, as is now the artillery at Damascus. In that city, where strong prejudices formerly prevailed, the Arab soldiers love to see Franks, and welcome them in the European dress. I lately walked through that city, looked into the sacred mosque, and neither obstacle nor insult was offered, for the inhabitants are afraid. The British Consul-General, Mr. Farren, made his public entry in January last in the most splendid manner with a numerous retinue, 8 janissaries, 2 dragomans, &c, accompanied by the authorities and a squadron of cavalry. Ibrahim Pacha is resolved that the prejudices which

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used to force Christians to wear mean turbans, and to ride on donkies, or to lead their horses on entering that city, which the Moslems regard as one of their sacred ones, should yield to civilization. Some months ago several of the most bigotec applied to him, alleging that if Christians were allowed to ride on horses, there would be no distinction between them and the true Mohemedans. His reply was—"Let the true Moslems ride on dromedaries, and as the Christians will not imitate them, it will be a distinction." There is a considerable body of troops stationed in the castle, and guard-houses are placed in all quarters. Mr. Farren drives about in the beautiful gardens of the suburbs in an English carriage, which forms an object of great wonder to the inhabitants, who call it "a house on wheels." Ibrahim Pacha purposes to make the roads practicable for the purpose. No other Pacha could thus dare to run counter to the feelings of the bigots but the character of Ibrahim, who by his valour liberated "the sacred sepulchre of Mahomet" from the domination of the Wachabites (the Unitarian Methodists of Arabia), is respected even by the fanatics of Damascus. He is far from being wedded to the system of Mahommed. He loves to converse with Europeans. Some years ago none of his attendants, except a few Franks, could speak any European language; now there are several who have learned English, French, and Italian. Some of the Turks in his employment having some time since accused him of partiality to Europeans, he observed, "Why do I trust and favour the Europeans?—because I find them intelligent, learned, and experience far more than you, and they perform faithfully what they undertake."

To the soldiers who conducted themselves so much to his satisfaction during the campaign Ibrahim professes much gratitude, and declares that he is indebted for his success: one of his palaces at Cairo has been, as it is said, dedicated to the use of the invalids. They are a merry race, and well disposed, but their discipline is stated to be somewhat relaxed, and to have occasioned impositions on the shopkeepers in different towns. Among them, as in the Egyptian navy, the great deficiency is that of proper officers, some of whom are mere Turks and ignorant. The Arabs are not yet allowed to rise to a higher grade than that of Captains in the army; it is, however, worthy of remark that among those captains there are blacks from Nubia, who conduct themselves well, having been raised from the ranks for their bravery and good discipline. Ibrahim is desirous not only of encouraging the good but of punishing the bad among his troops. With his own hand he struck off the head of a Turkish officer who showed himself a coward at the siege of Acre. Orders have been issued by him that no soldier shall be punished with the bastinado or with severity unless by his special permission. Thus, while the officers are easily degraded to the ranks, the common soldiers escape frequently with impunity, as he cannot receive reports of offences until some time has elapsed and the offender be pardoned. The attachment of the soldiers to his person is very great; they call him by a by-name "Abou Halil" (father Halil), and as the distinctions of rank have but little influence, frequently tell him home truths. The principle of fatalism has great influence among them "If it be destined that we die to-day, it is no matter where we may be, death will come." This prevents much fear among them, yet some European tacticians who have observed them do not hesitate to affirm, that notwithstanding their being excellent in the drill and in manœuvres, they would not be a match for an equal number of European troops. It is a remarkable fact, that the Arabs learn all sorts of manual labour with the greatest facility, and forget them as soon, unless kept in continual practice; they are even as frequently obliged to begin anew, after they have passed some time on shore; but both as soldiers and sailors they are far superior to the Turks. The history of the battle of Koniah, fought between them in December, 1832, as related by eye-witnesses, is a unteresting proof of their different qualities. The Arab troops had sufferred much in their march towards Koniah, having in three days lost nearly 800 men from cold, as they were not accustomed to the snow: their numbers did not exceed 12,000 men, while that of their adversaries was at least four times that number. Ibahim took his station in the centre of the plain, having formed his army into three divizions; that of the Grand Vizier was drawn up in a line, extending from Koniah to the mountains, with the intention of surrounding that of his opponents. Ibrahim rode along the front of his army, and encouraged his soldiers; although 22 months' pay was due, although they were kneedeep in snow, and had not had food from the preceding day, they in conformity with his instructions allowed the Turkish artillery to exhaust its aammunition in repeated discharges against them. At length his artillery, to the joy of the gunners, received orders and being good marksmen soon dismounted that of their enemy. The Grand Vizier having pushed a reconnoitring party too far, and having mistaken the Arab troops for his own, was taken prisoner. A total rout ensued, and Ibrahim having that evening received reinforcements, became decidedly victor. The Arabs, who formerly looked upon the Turks as invincible, no longer dread them, for they feel confidence in their own valour. The hardships endured by Ibrahim during the campaign were very great; he slept like the meanest soldier on a carpet, and occasionally reposed even on the snow, in order to teach his officers how to endure fatigue. Unlike the other Turks, he spent two years without a harem, and but lately purchased three handsome slaves at Tarsus.

The personal character of Ibrahim is decided and ardent—so that he, knowing when his passions are excited, has been frequently seen to walk about, as it were, to cool his temper, before he speaks, and to prevent his being guilty of wanton acts. Having grown very corpulent since the campaign in Syria, he adopted the practice of blood-letting in every slight illness, but his Italian physician has advised him to lay it aside. Contrary to the habits of the Turks he, like his father, uses knives and forks at table, and requires that all who dine with him should do the same. The Grand Vizier was obliged to doso during his captivity. When he retired with his army from Asia Minor, he ordered inquiries to be made in each village to learn if his army owed any money, which he instantly paid: this proceeding, so unusual in pachas and governors, has gained him many friends. As he rode then at the head of a column a poor woman offered a petition, which he declined, on the ground that he was leaving that country, which was no longer under his jurisdiction As the woman was urgent and would not be refused, some of his soldiers cried out "Abou Halil, don't be severe, take the petition." He took it, and gave her some money. There have been but few desertions; the officers, and in particular the colonels, are well paid; and those who have joined the Sultan have been badly received. A colonel who is in the receipt of 1,200*l.* per annum having deserted from Kutaiah was presented to the Sultan, who handed him some money, to the amount of 40*l.*, which he could not refuse, although he considered it beneath his notice.

No opposition is now made to Ibrahim Pacha's government. Last winter an attempt was made by a few conspirators to seize the castle at Aleppo, but they were detected, arrested, and executed. A galley-slave who had obtained his liberty attempted lately to excite a revolt at Damascus, but was cut down by a sergeant's guard. The show of justice to all classes, the absence of avanias or forced loans, practised by the Turks among the merchants and shopkeepers of wealth, and even the slight varnish of civilization already introduced into the country, insured public tranquillity. It was, however, disturbed at Aleppo some months ago by the pressing of men into the service, which caused the shops to be closed for some days. After the festival of the Courbaun Beiram, which occurs this year at the end of this month, a press of men to form a regiment is expected at Damascus, which may also lead to some confusion.

The really valuable improvements introduced by Ibrahim into practice in Syria are twofold—1st the abolition of the feudal system which prevailed among the adherents of various families, such as among those of the Prince of the Druses, and among the other chieftains of the mountains of Libanus, as well as of the Turkish oppression over all classess; the local influence, as well as the abuses from particular religious systems, have been removed to make room for one general system of justice; 2d, the judicial system has been modified from the arbitrary decisions of the Moussellims or governors, by the establishment in the towns of a tribunal called the Divan Mushwara, in which the Mufid, or other learned man, presides, and which is composed of the inhabitants without distinction, whether Moslems, Jews, or Christians. In Damascus there are Jews who belong to it; its jurisdiction extends chiefly to civil cases, in which property and commerce are concerned. All those who are aware of the manner in which justice is bought and sold in Turkey must regard this tribunal, which controls the decisions of the governor and judge, as a most valuable institution. The difficulty of finding persons in whose hands he can with safety intrust power, whether as magistrates or tax-gatherers, is frequently the cause of much pain to Ibrahim, for the Turks, among whom, in all countries, honour as understood in Europe has now but little weight, have three leading principles,—viz, their money, their harems, and their thirst for vengeance. An officer named Soleyman Aga about three weeks ago murdered a peasant, in whose house he lodged, and robbed him of some money; the body was buried so negligently that one of the hands was seen over ground. An inquiry took place, a soldier turned evidence, and the officer was instantly shot by orders of the Pacha.

The Christians, who used to suffer dreadfully from the oppressions of the Turkish governors, and who consequently fled into the mountains, are now treated with equal justice. One of the Moussellims having lately taken forcible possessions of some land belonging to a Christian, and cut down and transplanted 2,000 young olives to his own land, was forced by Ibraham, even at the expense of a very considerable sum of money, to replant the whole in a proper state. Mention may be made of Lady E. Stanhope, who from attachment to Abdallah Pacha, formerly Governor of Acre, has continued hostile to the Egyptian invader. If report be true, her Ladyship has fallen much into debt, and consequently into disrepute; her habits are still as singular in her old age as whom she was young A number of the Janissaries and servants of the late Pacha of Acre having taken refuge in her house, she gave them the protection of her name in order to prevent their being called on to pay the capitation tax. Complaints were made on the subject to the British authorities, and to the Consul-General at Cairo, who has decided that none of the 77 persons said to belong to her Ladyship's household shall be entitled to the exemption, except such as are proved to be really her personal attendants. I have inquired if the accusation was true of Ibrahim Pacha's having deprived Abdallah Pacha, on the taking of Acre, of his property; and have learned, from eye witnesses, that he took nothing but two common articles as a mark of conquest. The jewels, money, and valuable articles, the ex-Pacha was allowed to take, together with his harem, to Alexandria, from whence they were removed last winter to Constantinople.

Some politicians comment on what they call the neglect of Ibrahim Pacha during the negotiations at Kutaiah in not having obtained the reversion of the Pachalics holden by his father, as if it were possible for the Porte to wrest them from him. The succession to Mehemet Ali is much securer than that of the Sultan, for there are men of talent of every age belonging to his family, which is now the surest guarantee.

The separation between the Turkish and Arab empires being thus virtually effected, it remains to be seen when it will become so diplomaticaly. There are various opinions respecting the intentions of Mehemet and Ibrahim Pacha. Some contend that they will remain satisfied with the Arab provinces, while others, who know the hatred borne to the Sultan in his dominions, and the number of persons that were eager for Mehemet Ali's assumption of power at Constantinople, imagine that an attempt will be made to extend the Government from Grand Cairo over the whole of the Turkish empire. The love of conquest and of aggrandizement may have its influence over their decision; but none appears to have been taken as yet. They being Turks themselves they may wish to liberate their brethren; but when the consolidation of the Arab Government, and its chance of continuance are taken into consideration, they may hesitate before they hazard in a conflict with Russia what has cost them years to obtain. The reunion of the Turks and Arabs, two nations which speak totally different languages, will, it is thought by some experienced judges, be dangerous speculation, for it will paralyze the energies of both. The only link that now binds them is the semi-subjection which Mehemet Ali pays to the Porte, and which will in all probability cease on the death of the actual Sultan. It may, therefore, be advantageous for the statesmen of Europe to consider the means proper to reconstitute the Turkish empire on a basis totally independent of the Arabs. N.

OXFORD.

LETTER FROM SIR R. INGLIS, BART., "PRESENT" M. P., TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR R. PEEL, BART., LATE" M. P. FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

(Secret and Confidential.)

My dear Sir Robert, I've the pleasure to write you
An accouut, which cannot fail to delight you,
Of our gallant Chancellor's installation,
And our brighter hopes of saving the nation:
How we've sounded a note from the Muses' bower,
Which may yet recall you to place and power,
Having put in force a complete reaction,
To every Tory's great satisfaction.

You know we all felt the strongest doubt,
As to bringing a certain affair about—
I mean on Cumberland's appearing
To insure a loud and cordial cheering;
And I'm happy now to say in this letter,
No plan on earth ever answer'd better.

He advanc'd as a chief in martial pride,
Having thrown his Chancellor's gown aside,
As a matter of taste preferring far
To figure away as a fierce Hussar;
And it must be confess'd the great Captain himself
In his presence quite shrunk to the size of an elf;
Who, to tell you the truth, was a bit of a quiz,
From the shape of his cap, and the length of his phiz,
And unlike that Achilles whom all must remark,
Where the ladies have raised him, the pride of Hyde-park.

After dinner, Cumberland's health was drunk,
When he rose and spoke with his usual spunk.
His manner was solemn, his language beautiful,
For his sire defunct his reverence dutiful;
Assuring us all, on his sacred word,
"He had formed his morals by George the Third;"
And he added, "he could with pride defy us
"To produce the name of a King so pious,
"Not Æneas himself was such another,
"Nor George the Fat, his Royal brother."

I am sure that all Europe, at least all this nation,
Will be charm'd by the candour of this explanation;
For you now we have commonly heard such remarking
As this—"that the Duke was a sort of a Tarquin."

And indeed I myself was almost a believer
That some ladies had found him a gay deceiver;
But the world will most happily now be set right,
Since a Scipio he shines in his countrymen's sight.

Next I think, of all our party,
Winchilsea met with cheers most hearty,
When, all former feuds forgot,
Wellington hold of his hand had got;
This, rehears'd before, was well done,
Drawing Tory tears from Eldon,
Who likewise made his grandson, Encombe,
Through the ranks of crowding men come.

Sights like these, for man too much,
Did his finer feelings touch;
And the applause which burst around him
To his chair for some time bound him
Be assur'd *John Bull* will boast of it, *
For the actor made the most of it.

But since I've much more to say, 'tis better
To keep the rest for another letter.

Oxford, June 17. ROBERT INGLIS.

* The worthy baronet was right. *Vide John Bull* of last Sunday, where these *extravaganzies* are recorded in the most pathetic manner.

MISCELLANEA.

The party at the Duke of Wellington's on Wednesday evening (the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo) amounted to sixty-nine. The Duke sat in the middle of the table, having his Majesty on his right; to the right of the King sat Lord Hill, the Commander of the Forces. The services of plate and china presented to his Grace were used on this occasion; the latter service, containing the illustrations of the numerous actions in which his Grace has been engaged. On the table were the large and magnificent pieces of plate presented by the City to the Duke. At each end of the gallery were two sideboards of silver gilt plate, containing a silver with basso-relievos of different battles, and also four antique shields formerly belonging to the late Duke of York.—*Morning Herald, June* 20.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT SCHOOL.—"But pray, how did the Duke of Wellington pronounce his Latin, brother?" exclaims Lady Julia, as she adjusts her puce satin dress for the concert after the encœnia, "he seemed to read it quite distinctly." "Yes, Lady Julia, he did read it plain and audibly; he evidently felt no more at pronouncing words of difficult quantity than at saying 'quick march' to a regiment of grenadiers." His "*ego auctoritate mea et totius universitatis*" was irresistibly comic. The duke felt that many a radical was watching for a false pronunciation, in order that discredit might be thrown on his scholarship, and his consequent unfitness for the Chancellor's office; he read out every word with force and precision. It appears that a worthy "don," not less celebrated and admired for his urbanity and kindness than for his elegant scholarship and profound knowledge of ecclesiastical biography, had been engaged for a week at Apsley-house in teaching his grace the accidence, and instructing him in his "part" at the Theatre, behind those mysterious iron blinds which the shirtless, unwashed, "unhempt" radical in vain attacks with his stone and his brickbats.—*Account in the Liverpool Courier of the Oxford Installation.*

CHOICE OF A WIFE.—A beautiful young woman, with a sublime fortune, is not to be sneezed at in nuptial sheets—unless it be to give the dear creature an opportunity of saying "God bless you!" An ugly old woman, on the other hand, in the stocks, is to be scunnered at, in a similar predicament, were it but to induce you to allow her separate maintenance, and all the privileges of a bachelor. The world knows we are engaged; but, were we offered our choice of two lovely beings—both beautiful—*but the one, sole child of an eminent* banker, and the other, the last of a second series of daughters *raised*, as the Americans say,—not forced,—from the time-hononred bed of a country gentleman impatient of widowhood, whose ancestors had killed their own mutton from time immemorial, we should, unless her hair was very red indeed, take unto our bosom the dowerless damsel, were it only for the pure delight of seeing her, at our expense, "taking off her marriage clothes," or, in other words, providing herself with a tasteful *trousseau*. In short, we would take her, with rapture, into our arms, though she had just a shift to her back, and but one pair of elastic garters! Like the moon, without a cloud—or, like the moon, veiled in clouds—her beauty would thus be ours, too, inasmuch as we should be the sun that illuminated the lovely orb. Think, but for a moment, of your bride buying, out of her own dower, you being farthingless, and receiving discount for ready money, not only for the four-post bed, but all the rest of the furniture—nay, the very house to which you bring her home, and of which, with a face of the most brazen assurance, you tell her to consider herself the mistress—she having, considerately, bought up the ground rent, and introduced gas! Then the degradation of never being permitted, while you breathe, to put on or take off your breeches, without the consciousness that *she* paid for them, (and, consequently, is entitled to wear them, *ad libitum*,) whether velvet or fustian—so inexorable is the law of the association of ideas Far rather, so help us Heaven, would we wear kilts till we dropped into the grave.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

INDIA RUBBER CARPETS.—Having some india-rubber varnish left, which was prepared for another purpose, the thought occurred to me of trying it as a covering to a carpet, after the following manner. A piece of canvas was stretched and covered with a thin coat of glue, (corn meal size will probably answer best,) over this was laid a sheet or two of common brown paper, or newspaper, and another coat of glue added over which was laid a pattern of house papering, with rich figures. After the body of the carpet was thus prepared, a very thin touch of glue was carried over the face of the paper to prevent the India rubber varnish from tarnishing the beautiful colours of the paper. After this was dried, one or two coats (as may be desired) of India rubber varnish were applied, which, when dried, formed a surface as smooth as polished glass, through which the variegated colours of the paper appeared with undiminished, if not with increased lustre. This carpet is quite durable, and is impenetrable to water, or grease of any description. When soiled it may be washed like a smooth piece of marble or wood. If gold or silver leaf form the last coat, instead of papering, and the varnish is then applied, nothing can exceed the splendid richness of the carpet, which gives the floor the appearance of being burnished with gold, or silver. A neat carpet on this plan will cost, when made of good papering, about 37½ cents a yard. When covered with gold or silver leaf, the cost will be about 100 or 150 cents a yard.—*Silliman's Journal.*

The following advertisement is copied from the *Herald* of the 3d inst. Ladies Blessington, Aldborough, Harrington, and Tankerville, have each, in turn, been alluded to as the advertising party. We cannot take upon ourselves, however, to say which of the fair ladies stands in the equivocal situation of applicant on this occasion:—Wanted, a lady's footman, not less than five feet ten inches high, a *young single man*, who *perfectly understands his business*. Apply, &c.

The *Herald*, we understand, has been purchased by Alexander Baring, with a view to its being brought into the opposition against the persent Ministers, and no doubt intentionally to make it a thick and thin conservative journal. Whatever course it may take, however bitter in its malignity it may be against the Whigs, it will not be able, with all its virulence, to stem the current of liberal policy, or bolster up the cause of Toryism, which must, in the course of things, be speedily defunct. Baring might have appropriated the legacy left him by old Adair to a better purpose than that of the purchase of a publication to enable him to dabble in the diurnal dirt of conservative politics.—*Satirist, June* 8.

EXTINCTION OF ANIMALS.—This extraordinary law of nature, with which geology first made us acquainted, is perhaps, through the agency of man, in more active operation at the present time, than it has been at any period since the creation of our planet. Of this we have a stricing instance in the fur trade. The animals that supply furs are pursued with unceasing hostility. Immediately after South Georgia was explored by Captain Cook, in 1776, the Americans commenced carrying seal-skins from thence to China, where they obtained the most exorbitant prices. One million two hundred thousand skins have been taken from that island alone, since that period, and nearly an equal number from the Island of Desolation! The number of the fur seals killed in the South Shetland islands (S. lat. 63 deg.) in 1821 and 1822 amounted to three hundred and twenty thousand! This valuable animal is now almost extinct in all those islands. "From the most authentic statements, it appears certain that the fur trade must henceforward decline. The advanced state of geographical science shows that no new countries remain to be explored. In North America the animals are slowly decreasing from the persevering efforts and the indscriminate slaughter practised by the hunters, and by the appropriation to the use of man of those forests and the rivers which have afforded them food and protection. They recede with the Aborigines before the tide of civilisation."—(American Journal of Science.)

It appears from the *Police Gazette* that no less than five persons were convicted at the Thames Police on Monday last, in penalties of 100*l.* each, for unlawfully possessing as many half pounds of tobacco!

PORTSMOUTH, *June* 25.—Admiral Napier and family arrived at 8 o'clock this morning, in the Braganza, a fine frigate, which he captured from Miguel. The Braganza anchored at Spithead, and at 10 o'clock the British ensign was run up to the fore, and a salute fired, which was returned by our Port Admiral from the Victory, which ship had the Protuguese standard at the fore. At 2 o'clock Admiral Napier, Lady Napier, and her two daughters, landed at the King's Sallyport, under another salute from the Victory; on their arrival, Portsmouth presented ascene of the most animating description; hundreds of well-dressed people crowded the streets and avenues leading to the Sallyport, where the principle inhabitants were in waiting to receive their gallant townsman. Napier passed up the Highs treet to the George Hotel, amidst the deafening cheers of the populace, whilst the house-tops and windows were crowded with ladies waving handkerchiefs; the different military guards turned out and presented arms as he passed their respective stations. Shortly after his arrival at the George he appeared at the window, in compliance with the repeated calls of the multitude in the street, who testified their joy by the loudest acclamations.

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